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Coos Bay Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report Fiscal Year 2007

Coos Bay District Office

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interest of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

A Message from the District Manager

This is the twelfth Annual Program Summary prepared by the Coos Bay District. This year marks the third year of the second decade of management under the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan Record of Decision. As in past years, the report contains accomplishments made during Fiscal Year 2007 (October 2006 through September 2007), and, in some cases, includes cumulative accomplishment figures during the second decade of implementation (Fiscal Years 2005 through 2014). Table S-1 summarizes many of the resource management accomplishments.

I am proud of the District accomplishments, and want to acknowledge the efforts by District personnel to implement the Resource Management Plan in a professional manner. Key areas of accomplishments continue to be timber sales, restoration, endangered species management, and recreation. The District sold 14.8 MMBF of allowable harvest in FY 2007, primarily from commercial thinning. An additional 31.5 MMBF of density management sales were sold from Reserve land allocations. These sales are designed to improve habitat conditions for late-successional and old-growth dependant species within Late-Successional Reserves.

In 2007, over \$600,000 dollars in restoration projects were authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000. Many of the projects implemented under this Act have been designed for the long-term improvement of watershed conditions and fish habitat, as well as providing economic assistance to local communities. An estimated 700,000 visitor days were spent by the public enjoying the numerous recreational opportunities on public lands managed by the Coos Bay District.

We hope that you find the information contained in this report informative, and welcome suggestions for improvement.

Mark E Johnson
District Manager

Table S-1 Coos Bay RMP Planning Area, Summary of Resource Management Actions, Directions, and Accomplishments – FY 2007

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2007 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2005-2007	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014)
Forest and Timber Resources				
Regeneration harvest from the Harvest Land Base (HLB)	Acres sold	50 ¹	245	7,600
Commercial thinning/ density management/ uneven-age harvests (HLB)	Acres sold	908	2,352	1,100
Commercial thinning/ density management/ (Reserves)	Acres sold	2,042	4,929	No Target
Timber Volume Sold (ASQ)	MMBF	14.821	47.521	270
Timber Volume Sold (Reserves)	MMBF	31.533	75.641	No Target
Pre-commercial thinning	Acres	1,117	5,413	3,500
Brush field/hardwood conversion (HLB)	Acres	262	334	100
Brush field/hardwood conversion (Reserves)	Acres	296	461	No Target
Site preparation prescribed fire	Acres	110	283	7,500
Site preparation other	Acres	97	116	No Target
Fuels Treatment (prescribed fire)	Acres	151	451	No Target
Fuels Treatment (mechanical and other methods)	Acres	254	1,230	No Target
Planting/ regular stock	Acres	75	200	3,100
Planting/ genetically selected	Acres	156	495	6,100
Stand Maintenance/Protection	Total acres			18,300
Vegetation control	Acres	752	2,316	10,700
Animal damage control	Acres	210	671	7,600
Fertilization	Acres	0	0	2,800
Pruning	Acres	1,249	3,743	900

¹ Hardwood conversions are tracked as regeneration harvest in the timber harvest data base. The 50 acre figure represents 50 acres of hardwood conversions and 0 acres of regeneration harvest.

Table S-1 (cont'd)

RMP Resource Allocation or Management Practice or Activity	Activity Units	Fiscal Year 2007 Accomplishments or Program Status	Totals FY 2005-2007	Projected Decadal Practices (2005-2014)
Noxious Weeds				
Noxious weeds chemical control	Acres	947	2,648	No Target
Noxious weeds, by other control methods	Acres	427	1,298	No Target
Rangeland Resources				
Livestock grazing permits or leases	Total/renewed units	4	4	No Target
Animal Unit Months (actual)	AUMs	23	23	No Target
Livestock fences constructed	Miles	0	0	0
Realty Actions, Rights-of-Ways, Transportation Systems				
Realty, land sales	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land purchases	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, land exchanges	Actions/acres acquired/disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, Jurisdictional Transfer (Umpqua Jetty)	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, CBWR Title Clarification	Actions/acres disposed	0	0	No Target
Realty, R&PP leases/patents	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, road rights-of-way acquired for public/agency use	Actions/miles	0	1/* * 160 acres	No Target
Realty, other rights-of-way, permits or leases granted	Actions/miles	1/0	2/.750	No Target
Realty, utility rights-of-way granted (linear/aerial)	Actions/miles/acres	2/.16 mi/.48 acres	2/.16 mi/.48 ac	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, withdrawals revoked(COE on the North Spit)	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target
Realty, withdrawals completed	Actions/acres	0	0	No Target

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Annual Program Summary

Introduction

This Annual Program Summary (APS) is a requirement of the *Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (RMP/ROD)*. It is a progress report on the various programs and activities that have occurred on the District during Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. It also reports on the results of the District implementation monitoring in accordance the RMP/ROD. Cumulative information covering the second decade of implementation (FY 2005-2014) is sometimes listed for several programs.

In April 1994 the *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* was signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. (In this document this plan will be referred to as the Northwest Forest Plan [NFP]). The RMP/ROD was approved in May 1995 and adopted and incorporated the Standards and Guidelines from the NFP in the form of Management Actions/Direction.

The RMP was modified in 2004 by Supplemental Environmental Impact Statements (SEIS), the *Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon*. Two previous SEISs have been ruled inadequate by U.S. District Courts; *The 2004 SEIS to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guideline* and the *Clarification of Language in the 1994 Record of Decision for the Northwest Forest Plan*. Recently, another amendment to the RMP was initiated in July 2007 by the *Record of Decision for the Supplemental to the 2004 SEIS to Remove the Survey and manage Mitigation Measure standards and Guidelines from the Bureau of Land management Planes within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl*.

The Coos Bay District administers approximately 324,800 acres located in Coos, Curry, Douglas, and Lane counties. Under the RMP/ROD, these lands are included in three primary Land Use Allocations: Matrix, where the majority of commodity production occurs; Late-Successional Reserves, where providing habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest related species is emphasized; and Riparian Reserves, where maintaining water quality and the aquatic ecosystem is emphasized. The RMP established objectives for management of 17 resource programs occurring on the District. Not all land use allocations and resource programs are discussed individually in a detailed manner in this APS because of the overlap of programs and projects. Likewise, a detailed background of the various land use allocations or resource programs is not included in the APS to keep this document reasonably concise. Complete information can be found in the RMP/ROD and supporting Environmental Impact Statement, both of which are available at the District office.

The manner of reporting the activities differs between the various programs. Some activities and programs lend themselves to statistical summaries while others are best summarized in short narratives. Further details concerning individual programs may be obtained by contacting the District office.

Budget

The District budget (appropriated funds) for FY 2007 was approximately \$13,647,000. This included approximately \$10,652,000 in the Oregon and California Railroad Lands (O&C) accounts, \$569,000 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) accounts, \$245,000 in the fire accounts, \$1,094,000 in the Timber and Recreation Pipeline Restoration accounts, and \$1,087,000 in "other" accounts.

During FY 2007, the District employed 116 full-time personnel (FTE), and a total of 15 part-time, temporary, term, and Student Career Education Program employees. The number of temporary, term, and cooperative student employees varied throughout the year.

Total appropriations for the Coos Bay District have been steadily declining during the period between 2000 and 2007, with a total decrease of \$2,538,300 and an approximate average appropriation of \$14,492,088. In addition to the appropriated funds in the District budget described above, \$667,253 in Title II project contracts were approved for funding, as described in the County Payments section.

Pipeline Restoration Funds

The Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law (PL) 104-134). The Act established separate funds for the Forest Service and BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under section 2001(k) of the FY 95 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act. PL 104-134 directs that 75 percent of the Fund be used to prepare sales sufficient to achieve the total Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) and that 25 percent of the Fund be used on the backlog of recreation projects. BLM's goal is to use the Fund to regain one year's lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work over a five to seven year time frame, to reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites, and address crucial unresolved visitor services or recreation management needs.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Program

The following timber management actions were completed in FY 2007 with Timber Sale Restoration Funds:

- The Knepperville CT timber sale was offered, sold, and awarded with a volume of 3,360 thousand board feet (MBF) of commercial thinning within the Matrix and the Riparian Reserve.
- The Halfway Creek DM sale was offered, sold, and awarded with a volume of 153 MBF of hardwood conversion and commercial thinning within the Riparian Reserve.
- The Jerusalem Creek CT timber sale was offered, sold, and awarded with a volume of 9,962 MBF of hardwood conversion and commercial thinning within the Matrix and the Riparian Reserve.
- The Upper Quarry Creek DM timber sale was offered and sold, with a volume of 94 MBF of hardwood conversion and commercial thinning within the Late-Successional Reserve and Riparian Reserve.
- The Camas Powerline CT timber sale was offered, sold, and awarded with a volume of 5,107 MBF of commercial thinning within the Matrix and Riparian Reserve.

Recreation Pipeline Restoration Program

Twenty five percent of these funds are dedicated to recreation backlog projects on O & C Districts of western Oregon. The funds are intended to reduce infrastructure replacement or facility maintenance needs and resolve critical visitor safety or recreation management needs or issues identified in land use plans. Recreation site resource protection needs can also be met. In FY 2007, the Coos Bay District obligated \$224,702 of recreation pipeline funds to the following projects:

Umpqua Field Office (\$223,358)

- Loon Lake SRMA - East Shore Campground culvert replacement and dock repairs. (\$58,562)
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA – repairs and maintenance to the interpretive kiosk and the addition of park benches. (\$9,775)
- North Spit- boat ramp dock replacement and repairs. (\$155,021)

Myrtlewood Field Office (\$1,022)

- Sixes SRMA – low water crossing maintenance in the Edson Creek Campground. (\$1,022)

District Trails (\$319)

- Funding for supplies and materials to assist the Northwest Youth Corps in completing trail maintenance projects at New River, Euphoria Ridge and Blue Ridge.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program

In March 1998, the Coos Bay District received approval for establishing its Recreation Pilot Fee Demonstration Project under authority of Section 315 of Public Law 104-134. In December 2004, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act was passed and it extended the BLM's authority to allow for the retention and expenditure of recreation fees for the operations and maintenance of recreation sites where the fees were collected. A special fee account was established for each site in the District where fees are collected for camping and other recreation uses. These fee sites are located at Loon Lake (which includes East Shore Campground), Sixes River, Edson Creek Campgrounds, and the Cape Blanco Lighthouse. Fees collected for Golden Passports and recreation permits are also deposited into this account.

The amount of revenue collected and the number of visitors for each fee demonstration site is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of Fee Recreation Sites for Fiscal Year 2007

Fee Sites	Number of Recreation Visits	Fee Revenues
Umpqua Field Office, Loon Lake - 0R11	56,961 Visits	\$121,726
Myrtlewood Field Office, Sixes/Edson -OR12	10,510 Visits	\$18,100
Myrtlewood Field Office, Cape Blanco Lighthouse – OR32	22,206 Visits	\$16,631
Total for the Coos Bay District	89,677 Visits	\$156,457

Recreation fee revenues for Coos Bay District increased by 4% over collections in FY 2006.

Partnerships, Collaborative Projects, Volunteers, and Challenge Cost Share Projects

Partnerships / Collaborative Projects

The following are some of the partnerships that the District is involved with; other partnerships are described in specific sections of this document.

- **Coos Regional Bikeway and Trails Partnership (CRTP):** The purpose of this partnership is to provide trail managers with input from diverse trail enthusiast groups involved in hiking, equestrian, OHV, mountain bike and water based recreation and to provide assistance in the maintenance and development of trail opportunities in the Coos Region. Partners include local, state and federal agencies and private businesses and interest groups.
- **Cape Blanco Lighthouse Cooperative Management Partnership:** The Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site (NHS) is managed by BLM under agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard and a Memorandum of Understanding with the Friends of Cape Blanco and Curry County. This diverse partnership also includes the Confederated Tribe of Siletz Indians of Oregon, the Coquille Indian Tribe, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.
- **Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN):** BLM is an active member of OCEAN which provides a forum to plan, facilitate and promote information and programs related to natural and cultural resources for residents and visitors to the region. Partners include a variety of agencies, organizations, educators and citizens. OCEAN is one of the major sponsors for Tsalila: the Umpqua River Festival, and assists with grant money coordination and billing.
- **Tsalila - Participating Agreement:** The purpose of Tsalila is to provide a year-round natural resource education program, complete watershed restoration and habitat enhancement projects, and create a destination tourist event to bolster local economies (Umpqua River Festival). BLM participated in steering committee meetings, including the education committee, provided assistance with field trips and education programs for local schools as well as participated in the annual festival. The partners include: City of Reedsport, Umpqua Discovery Center, Reedsport/Winchester Bay Chamber of Commerce, Siuslaw National Forest, Reedsport schools, and the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw.
- The Tsalila Partnership celebrated its 11th anniversary this year. Over 70,000 people have participated in free programs offered by the partnership since 1996.
- **New River Breaching Project:** Developed a working partnership with four adjacent ranchers, the Soil and Water Conservation District, and Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation in dealing with flood alleviation and aquatic habitats issues at the New River ACEC.
- **Umpqua Discovery Center:** Information and education center in Reedsport. Partners in addition to Coos Bay BLM include: U.S. Forest Service, City of Reedsport, et.al.
- **Oregon/Washington Western Snowy Plover Working Team:** The Team is made up of staff from several agencies involved in plover management along the coast. Coordinated projects included: public outreach, habitat restoration, predator control, research, monitoring, and recreation management
- **Oregon Bat Working Group:** Acting as the local component of the North American Bat Conservation Partnership, the group provides a forum for information exchange, project coordination, grant coordination, conservation strategy development and identification of research needs. The goal of these groups is to conserve various bat resources through interagency and group coordination. Coos Bay bat survey data is shared with the group's statewide database.

- **"Seeds of Success" Program:** Beginning in 2002, the District has participated in the "Seeds of Success" program, an international native seed collection program in cooperation with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. The goal of the Seeds of Success program is to collect between 10,000 and 20,000 seeds per species by 2010 from over 4,000 native species for use in restoration of disturbed land. More information on the project can be found at www.nps.gov/plants/sos/. During 2007, District staff collected seeds and pressed and dried voucher specimens for one species: bog blueberry. Since 2002, the District has collected seeds of 30 species.

Volunteers

Over 150 individuals donated 10,243 hours of volunteer service to the Coos Bay District to help administer the nation's public lands in FY 2007. The District had 19 individual agreements donating 10,243 hours and 4 group agreements covering 90 people.

The vast majority of the hours donated were from recreation site volunteer hosts. They provide an on-site presence for BLM, give visitors pertinent information, and perform light maintenance duties. Volunteers also assisted the District with biological and watershed monitoring, administrative assistance in creating a data base for a botany project and environmental education at the Dean Creek wildlife viewing area.

In addition to individuals, some of the volunteer organization include: the American Rhododendron Society, Coos County Riders Association, Lower Umpqua Senior Center, the Backcountry Horsemen, Oregon Equestrian Trails, and the Girl Scouts of America.

Special Events

The District held a National Public Lands Day event at New River. The focus at New River was to restore coastal meadows, which included the removal of encroaching shore pine trees. Forty four volunteers donated 176 hours at the New River NPLD celebration.

Challenge Cost Share Projects

Challenge Cost Share Contributions utilized by the District in FY 2007 are shown in Table 2.

Cooperative Conservation Initiative Projects

No Cooperative Conservation Initiative projects were funded on the Coos Bay District in FY 2007.

Table 2. FY 2007 Challenge Cost Share Contributions

Project	BLM Contribution
Ongoing Snowy Plover Recovery	\$50,000
Ongoing Watershed Education	\$15,000
Western Lily Recovery	\$4,000
Hunter Creek	\$9,000
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	\$5,000
Rhododendron Garden	\$25,000
Slivery Phacelia	\$7,000
China Wall	\$5,000
Henderson's Checkermallow	\$8,000
Wolf's Evening Primrose	\$9,000
Bat Grid	\$2,000
Total	\$139,000

Resource Management Plan Implementation

Land Use Allocations - Changes and Adjustments

Land Acquisitions and Disposals

The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2007; therefore, there was no net change in the District Land Use Allocations.

Unmapped LSRs

The RMP requires that two years of marbled murrelet surveys be conducted to protocol to detect occupied habitat, prior to human disturbance of suitable habitat (stands 80-years of age and older). When the surveys indicate occupation (e.g., active nest, fecal ring or eggshell fragments, and birds flying below, through, into, or out of the forest canopy within or adjacent to a stand), the District will protect contiguous existing and recruitment habitat for marbled murrelets (i.e., stands that are capable of becoming marbled murrelet habitat within 25 years) within a 0.5 mile radius of any site where the birds' behavior indicates occupation.

As a result of the marbled murrelet surveys, 21,826 acres of occupied habitat have been identified within the Matrix since the RMP was approved. These lands are now being managed as unmapped LSRs.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

Watershed Analysis

The watershed analysis process was intended to provide managers and interdisciplinary teams information about the natural resources and human uses at the watershed or subwatershed scale. This information is used in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation for specific projects, and to facilitate compliance with the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act by providing information for consultation with other agencies.

As of the end of FY 1999, 22 first iteration watershed analysis documents, covering 299,533 acres (93 %) of the BLM lands on Coos Bay District, had been prepared (Table 3). The remaining District lands, not covered by a watershed analysis, are in watersheds where BLM manages less than 6 percent of the land base.

Since 1999, the District has concentrated on completing second or even third iterations of watershed analysis. Many of the earlier watershed analyses were not detailed enough to address questions currently being asked by regulatory agencies and litigation judgments.

In FY 2007, the West Fork Smith River Watershed Analysis was supplemented with additional information. In FY 2007, a first iteration watershed analyses covering New River Frontal was initiated as well as a second for the Sixes River, and by the beginning of FY 2008, had entered the final stages of editing. Plans are to release the finalized document in FY 2008.

Table 3. Watershed Analysis Documents Covering Coos Bay District Lands

Year	Document Name (Hydrologic unit name if different from document name)	Lead Administrative Unit	Iteration
1994	Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal)	Coos Bay BLM	1 st
	Middle Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
1995	Smith River (Lower Upper Smith River)	Roseburg-BLM	1 st
	Middle Umpqua Frontal (Waggoner Creek)	Roseburg-BLM	1 st
	Paradise Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Middle Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	North Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Fairview	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sandy Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
1996	Middle Smith River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Mill Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Lower South Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	West Fork Smith	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Tioga Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sandy Remote	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd / 3 rd
1997	Smith River (North Fork Smith River)	Siuslaw NF	1 st / 2 nd
	Upper Middle Umpqua	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Middle Main/ North Fork/ Catching Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	North Chetco	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Sixes River Watershed Analysis	Powers Ranger Dist.	1 st
	Big Creek	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
1998	Lower Umpqua (Lower Umpqua Frontal)	Siuslaw NF	1 st
	Hunter Creek	Siuslaw NF	1 st
	Pistol River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou Ranger Dist.	1 st
	Elk River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou Ranger Dist.	2 nd
1999	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st / 2 nd
	East Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st
	Lobster Creek	Siskiyou NF	1 st
	Rogue River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou Ranger Dist.	1 st
2000	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	3 rd
2001	North Fork Coquille	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	South Fork Coos River	Coos Bay-BLM	4 th
2002	Oxbow	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	Upper Umpqua	Roseburg-BLM	2 nd
2003	Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
	Pistol River Watershed Analysis	Siskiyou Ranger Dist.	2 nd
2004	added chapters to the 2003 Middle Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2005	Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2006	none		
2007	West Fork Smith River	Coos Bay-BLM	supplement to 1 st
planned	Sixes River	Coos Bay-BLM	2 nd
2008	New River Frontal	Coos Bay-BLM	1 st

Watershed Councils and Associations

The District coordinates with and offers assistance to two watershed associations and three watershed councils, as shown below. This provides an excellent forum for exchange of ideas, partnering, education and promoting watershed-wide restoration. Biologists, soils scientists, hydrologists, noxious weed specialists, and other resource professionals attended monthly committee meetings and assisted with on the ground project reviews in cooperation with watershed association coordinators and other agency personnel.

Watershed Group

Coos Watershed Association
Coquille Watershed Association
Smith River Watershed Council
South Coast Watershed Council
Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers

Field Office

Umpqua
Umpqua/Myrtlewood
Umpqua
Myrtlewood
Umpqua

As an example, in 2007 the District partnered with the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers to implement the second phase of the cooperative Paradise Creek instream wood placement project. This project improved 11 miles of coho salmon spawning and rearing habitat. Project implementation occurred on both BLM-managed lands and privately-owned land. Project partners included the Partnership for the Umpqua Rivers, BLM, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Roseburg Resources, Inc., and a local landowner.

Watershed Restoration

Watershed restoration efforts continued with the use of BLM program funds and Title II funding associated with the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Table 4, below, displays how Title II funds were allocated in 2007. Restoration undertaken with program specific dollars are identified elsewhere in this report.

Table 4. Title II Projects Approved for Funding in FY 2007

Type of Project	Number of Coos County Projects	Number of Curry County Projects	Number of Douglas County Projects	Total Funding for projects in FY 2007
In-stream large wood placement	0	0	1	\$73,360
In-stream culvert replacement	0	0	2	\$195,570
Riparian / Channel Restoration	0	1	0	\$ 98,000
Road related restoration	0	0	0	\$0
Noxious Weed Control	0	0	1	\$45,000
Monitoring	0	0	2	\$134,148
Trail Maintenance	0	0	0	\$0
Helipond Maintenance	0	0	1	\$121,175
Total	0	1	10	\$667,253

County Payments

The Coos Bay District is one of five Western Oregon BLM Districts working with local counties and communities to implement the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. Under Title II of the Act, counties can elect to designate a portion of the funds they receive under the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self-Determination Act to be used for special projects on Federal Lands. These project funds may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of entering into and implementing cooperative agreements with willing Federal Agencies, State and local governments, private and non-profit entities, and landowners for protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resource objectives consistent with the purpose of this title on Federal lands and on non-Federal lands where projects would benefit these resources on Federal lands.

Funds made available in FY 2007 under Title II by the three counties (including carryover from previous years) within the BLM Coos Bay District were as follows: Douglas County - \$568,936, Curry County - \$98,317, and Coos County - \$0.

Projects eligible for Title II funding were reviewed and recommended for funding by the BLM Coos Bay District Resource Advisory Council (RAC). The RAC reviewed a total of nine projects submitted by the BLM, the Partnership for the Umpqua River, and the Curry and Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Table 4 displays the types of projects recommended and subsequently approved for funding and the money distribution in each of the project categories.

Late-Successional Reserve Assessments & Restoration

The RMP requires the completion of Late-Successional Reserve Assessments (LSRA) prior to habitat manipulation within the LSR designation. The *Oregon Coast Province – Southern Portion LSRA* (1997) and the *South Coast – Northern Klamath LSRA* (1998) constitute the assessments for LSRs within the Coos Bay District.

In FY 2007, the Scattered Skeeter DM, Broken Wagon DM, North Soup DM, and the Upper Quarry Creek DM timber sales were offered and sold. Each of these sales was developed in accord with the management recommendations contained in the *South Coast – Northern Klamath LSR Assessment*. In addition to activity in these commercial sized stands, pre-commercial density management projects have also been conducted in younger stands to facilitate the development of late-successional stand characteristics in these stands.

Matrix

15 Percent Analysis

The Coos Bay District RMP ROD (page 53) requires that the BLM provide for the retention of late-successional/old-growth fragments in the Matrix where little remains. The standards and guidelines are to be applied to any fifth field watershed in which federal forest lands are currently comprised of 15 percent or less late-successional forest, considering all land allocations. A 15 percent analysis was completed in 1999 in accordance with a joint BLM/FS Instruction Memorandum that was issued on September 14, 1998. All Coos Bay District sales sold under the RMP have complied with the 15 percent rule using the initial analysis.

Watersheds with less than 15 % less late-successional forest or deferred harvest are shown in Table 5.

Only the Lower Coquille River and the Middle Main Coquille River fifth field watersheds have less than 15 percent late-successional forest; regeneration harvest in these two watersheds will be deferred until the 15 percent standard is met. Regeneration harvest will also be deferred at least one decade in the Whaleshead Creek and Lower Coos River/Coos River watersheds in order to be sure that harvesting will not reduce the late-successional forest component below 15 percent.

Table 5. Fifth Field Watersheds with Deferred Regeneration Harvest

Watershed	Percentage of Federal Forest	Harvestable Acres
	80+ Years Old	Deferred
Lower Coquille River	4.4	160
Middle Main Coquille River	0.0	767
Lower Coos River/Coos River	17.7	935
Whaleshead Creek	27.1	66
Total Deferred Regeneration Harvest Acres		1,928

The total 1,928 deferred acres represents about 4 percent of the District's Matrix acres. Deferring these acres from harvesting has no significant impact on the District's sustainable ASQ.

Resource Program Accomplishments

The remainder of the APS will report progress in implementing the RMP by program area.

Air Quality

All prescribed fire activities conformed to the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning and fuels treatment activities on the District. There are no Class I airsheds within the District.

Air quality standards for the District's prescribed fire and fuels program are monitored and controlled by the Oregon Department of Forestry through their "Operation Guidance for the Oregon Smoke Management Program."

Water

Program specialists supported both regional and District planning efforts and continued to focus on water quality and quantity monitoring and project effectiveness monitoring.

Planning

Hydrology staff contributed to the ongoing Western Oregon Plan Revisions project as members of the Interdisciplinary Team and the District Support Team.

Hydrologists were involved with the design, environmental clearance and implementation of several District activities. Timber and habitat projects included the Umpqua River – Sawyer Rapids thinning and conversion Environmental Assessment (9,208 acres), the Edson thinning Environmental Assessment (489 acres) and the Environmental Assessment for foredune management within the New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern. Specialists reviewed and commented on the Jordan Cove Energy Project, the Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline Project and the oil and gas reasonably foreseeable development document. Staff completed the PNW 7 and PNW 8 hydrologic unit boundary review. Hydrologists assisted engineers, foresters and the right-of-way specialist with culvert, bridge and low water crossing design, road repair, and sudden oak death treatments.

Water Monitoring Activities

Stream flow and water temperature were collected at the BLM-funded West Fork Smith River and Vincent Creek gaging stations in the Lower Smith River – Lower Umpqua River 5th field watershed. Both stations have been in operation since 1980 and are maintained under a cooperative agreement with the Oregon Water Resources Department. The Environmental Protection Agency used data from the West Fork station in a recent basin-wide study of juvenile coho movement and habitat utilization.

The District established an agreement with the Coos Watershed Association to upgrade and operate the Tioga Creek gaging station during water years 2008 and 2009.

Real-time data was collected at four Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) owned by the District and maintained by the Predictive Services program at the National Interagency Fire

Center. These stations, part of an integrated network of over 1,500 RAWS located throughout the nation, support our ongoing need for accurate and geographically representative weather information. Additional precipitation data was gathered with automated tipping-bucket rain gages at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, Spencer Slide and the West Fork Smith River maintenance shop.

Daily, monthly, quarterly and annual water testing was completed as scheduled at the Loon Lake, New River, Edson Creek and Sixes River recreation sites. Pursuant to a Water Pollution Control Facilities permit, semi-annual ground water monitoring was completed at the Loon Lake Recreation Area drainfield.

District staff assisted the Umpqua Soil and Water Conservation District with a Secure Rural Schools-funded water quality monitoring project. Twenty-seven continuous temperature loggers were deployed in nine streams on BLM and private land to validate 303(d) listings, change the length of water quality limited stream reaches or provide information necessary to de-list streams. Two additional loggers were deployed in an excavated stream channel in the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area to assess summer salmonid rearing temperatures.

Project Monitoring Activities

Continuous tilt loggers were attached to one BLM tide gate and one private tide gate to assess total time open and maximum opening per tide cycle. This information allows comparison of actual performance to passage criteria and aids future design.

Monitoring to evaluate the effects on the channel geometry and sediment regime from foredune breaching and vegetation removal for plover habitat continued at New River using longitudinal elevation surveys and cross-sectional profiles.

Public Water Systems Using Surface Water

The District has approximately 138,100 acres of land within six registered Public Water Systems serving a population of 8,260 people. This includes the cities of Myrtle Point, Coquille, and Elkton. No reports of contamination from BLM lands were received.

State-listed Clean Water Act 303d Streams

Table 6 displays the current stream listings and the status of their management plans and listing parameters.

Table 6. 303(d) Listed Streams and Water Quality Management Plan Status**UMPQUA BASIN (TMDL approved April 2007)**

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Buck Creek River mile 0 to 0.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/In review
Bum Creek River mile 0 to 2.3	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/In review
Camp Creek River mile 0 to 20.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Carpenter Creek River mile 0 to 1.3	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Cedar Creek River mile 0 to 3.0	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Halfway Creek River mile 0 to 1.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Halfway Creek tributary River mile 0 to 1.2	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Heddin Creek River mile 0 to 3.7	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Herb Creek River mile 0 to 2.7	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/In review
Little Mill Creek River mile 0 to 4.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Lutsinger Creek River mile 0 to 5.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Mehl Creek River mile 0 to 1.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Smith River River mile 0 to 88.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review

Smith River, North Fork River mile 0 to 31.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Smith River, North Fork River mile 19.1 to 31.8	Biological Criteria	Undefined	Umpqua/In review
Smith River, Middle Fork North Fork River mile 0 to 4.6	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Smith River, West Fork River mile 0 to 15.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review
Russel Creek River mile 0 to 2.2	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/In review
South Sisters Creek River mile 0 to 8.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/In review
Umpqua River River mile 1 to 6.7	Fecal Coliform	Year Around	Umpqua/In review
Umpqua River River mile 25.9 to 109.3	E. coli	Fall/Winter/Spring	Umpqua/In review
Umpqua River River mile 25.9 to 109.3	Fecal coliform	Fall/Winter/Spring	Umpqua/In review
Umpqua River River mile 11.8 to 25.9	Fecal coliform	Year Around	Umpqua/In review
Umpqua River River mile 0 to 100.2	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/In review

COOS SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated (initial scoping and data collection phase))

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Burnt Creek River mile 0 to 2.6	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Catching Creek River mile 0 to 4.6	Fecal coliform	Year Around	Umpqua/Completed
Cedar Creek River mile 0 to 11.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed
Coos River, South Fork River mile 0 to 31.1	Fecal coliform	Year Round	Umpqua/Completed

Tioga Creek River mile 0 to 17.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Williams River River mile 0 to 20.9	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed

COQUILLE SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated (initial scoping and data collection phase))

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Alder Creek River mile 0 to 3.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Baker Creek River mile 0 to 2.9	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Belieu Creek River mile 0 to 3.1	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, East Fork River mile 0 to 26.2	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0 to 11.2	Dissolved Oxygen	Oct 15 to May 15	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 0 to 11.2	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, Middle Fork River mile 11.2 to 39.6	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0 to 18.5	Dissolved Oxygen	Jan 1 to May 15	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0 to 27.9	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 0 to 27.9	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, North Fork River mile 27.9 to 52.3	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Coquille River, South Fork River mile 18.1 to 62	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/Completed
Cunningham Creek River mile 0 to 7.4	Dissolved Oxygen	Year Around	Umpqua/Completed
Cunningham Creek River mile 0 to 7.4	Fecal coliform	Fall/Winter/Spring	Umpqua/Completed
Cunningham Creek River mile 0 to 7.4	Fecal coliform	Summer	Umpqua/Completed

Elk Creek River mile 0 to 5.7	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/Completed
Little Rock Creek River mile 0 to 3.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/In review
Middle Creek River mile 0 to 24.2	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Moon Creek River mile 0 to 4.7	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Umpqua/Completed
Rock Creek River mile 0 to 11.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Rowland Creek River mile 0 to 4.6	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Salmon Creek River mile 0 to 9.2	Temperature	Summer	Myrtlewood/Completed
Woodward Creek River mile 0 to 7.6	Temperature	Summer	Umpqua/Completed

SIXES SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated (initial scoping and data collection phase))

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Crystal Creek River mile 0 to 7.3	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Edson Creek River mile 0 to 5.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Floras Creek, East Fork River mile 0 to 7.5	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Floras Creek, North Fork River mile 0 to 10.9	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Boulder Creek / Floras Lake River mile 0.8 to 2.1	Aquatic Weeds or Algae	Undefined	Myrtlewood/In review
Sixes River River mile 0 to 30.1	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Sixes River River mile 4.4 to 29.4	Dissolved Oxygen	Oct 15 to May 15	Myrtlewood/In review

CHETCO SUBBASIN (TMDL initiated (initial scoping and data collection phase))

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Chetco River, North Fork River mile 0 to 12.1	Temperature	Year-Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/Completed

Hunter Creek River mile 0 to 18.4	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review
Hunter Creek, North Fork River mile 0 to 4.8	Temperature	Year Around (Non-spawning)	Myrtlewood/In review

LOWER ROGUE SUBBASIN (TMDL report in-progress)

Waterbody & Reach Length	Parameter	Season	Field Office/WQMP Status
Indian Creek River mile 0 to 3.4	Temperature	Year Around	Myrtlewood/In review (Non-spawning)

Soils

Protecting the soil resource and reducing sediment to the stream network was the emphasis of the Soils program on the District again this year. Soil staff personnel were primarily involved in timber sale NEPA planning, watershed analysis (Sixes River, New River, and the Middle Fork of the Coquille) and monitoring activities. Review of the Western Oregon Plan Revision, William's natural gas pipeline and terminal facility project, and several Right of Way crossings were accomplished this year.

Monitoring efforts focused on assessing if previous projects were effective in reducing sediment delivery. Roads in the North Fork Chetco and Middle Fork Coquille area were evaluated prior to undertaking new work this summer. Results from monitoring were used to develop different standards for water-bars and water-dips when closing roads within different geographic regions on the District. Structures need to be larger in the southern portion of the District due to the increased amount of rain and different soil and road conditions.

In addition, monitoring continued this year on sand dune movement and accrual of sand on the foredune along the New River system after prior western snowy plover habitat treatment. No active movement of sand or clearing occurred this year on this project area and European Beach grass has responded by returning to most of the previously treated areas. Channel profile monitoring was also included in this work and soil staff assisted in obtaining that data as well. Results from monitoring may guide some of the design features used in future beach grass removal.

Several road improvement and/or decommissioning projects were implemented this year. Three miles of road were decommissioned and 11 miles of road improved in the North Fork Chetco, as well as, road improvement to the Edson Butte communication tower. The emphasis for these road related projects was to make these roads less dependant upon annual maintenance.

The soil staff continued their involvement with the South Coast Watershed Council. Among the items accomplished this year was the NEPA analysis for breaching the New River stream system to alleviate flooding and provide channel cleaning of the lower Floras Creek area. Staff also contributed with setting the priorities and the strategy of the Water Quality Monitoring Program of the South Coast. Assistance continued with the Storm Chaser project, which is intended to help determine sediment loads through out Curry County during extreme precipitation events. This wide-area assessment will guide and focus future restoration efforts by the various councils.

Wildlife Habitat

The main role of the wildlife program is to provide support to the timber program and to a lesser extent other programs including proactive wildlife management. Focus is placed on Threatened and Endangered Species, specifically; northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, and western snowy plover. Wildlife program work includes effects analysis, surveys, monitoring, data base management, habitat restoration and project consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). In FY 2007, wildlife biologists provided input into planning and analysis of several timber sales and the snowy plover habitat restoration program at New River ACEC. Biologists also implemented a Dean Creek elk habitat improvement project and an old growth enhancement project.

Green Tree and Coarse Woody Debris Retention

Direction in the Coos Bay District RMP is to retain a specified number of conifer trees in regeneration harvest units within the Matrix land use allocation. The concept is to provide for legacy forest components that would carry over into the next rotation. Neither Field Office conducted surveys this year as there were no regeneration sales to monitor. The regeneration harvest acreage reported in Table S-1 is hardwood conversion and does not follow green tree of coarse wood requirements.

Snag Creation

District biologists have been implementing snag creation projects in LSRs over the past seven years. Snags provide critical habitat to a variety of species including cavity nesting birds and forest carnivores. Projects are conducted in stands determined to be deficient in this habitat component. In FY 2007, a contract using special project funds was continues in the Brummit Creek area using inoculants and topping methods to create about 420 snags on 210 acres.

Nest Sites, Activity Centers, Special Habitats and Rookeries

Great Blue Heron

A great blue heron and great egret rookery was historically located on a 3-acre area of the Coos Bay North Spit. The rookery was believed to be the northern most breeding site for Great Egrets on the Pacific Coast. In cooperation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW) heron survey program, the rookery has been monitored annually each summer since 1993. Surveys conducted in FY 2007 confirmed that the rookery has been abandoned since 2000. In 2004, several nesting great blue herons were discovered on another BLM parcel; these nests were monitored in 2007 and were determined to be unoccupied. Also in 2004, a new mixed rookery of great egrets and great blue herons was located on the North Spit adjacent to BLM land, it was not monitored. The Spruce Reach Island rookery was not monitored in FY 2007.

Waterfowl

Forty three wood duck boxes were monitored and maintained at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and other Umpqua Field Office sites.

Purple Martins

Purple martins are a Bureau Assessment species and are on the critical list of state sensitive species in Oregon. Coos Bay BLM has worked in partnership with the Cape Arago Audubon since 1998, to place and monitor a total of 37 nest boxes at three locations throughout Coos Bay. The objective of the project is to reestablish a permanent breeding population of purple martins in the Coos Bay area.

Prior to the project, the purple martin population was essentially absent in the Coos Bay area due mainly to the removal of snags by logging and fire prevention programs, along with competition from non-native European starlings. Currently there are boxes located in the bay near the Coos Bay North Spit, near downtown Coos Bay, near Millicoma Marsh and at the South Slough Estuarine Reserve. The number of purple martin nests has increased each year since the boxes were installed. BLM helps monitor nesting activities and performs maintenance at these boxes each year. Purple martins were noted nesting this year.

Migrant Song Birds

This year marked the thirteenth year of monitoring 300 acres at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) for migrant birds. Nesting song birds were chosen as a wildlife resource indicator in an effort to monitor limits of acceptable change at the ACEC. To date, no significant differences have been noted. The project will continue as part of an overall adaptive management program for the ACEC to assess visitor use trends and their potential impacts on area resources. Point counts have identified 85 birds as possible breeding species in the area.

The surveys are also providing information on both migratory and resident bird use in the New River Area. The information is useful for increasing our understanding of several Bureau Sensitive species. Noted species include: vesper sparrows, black swifts and purple martins.

Elk Habitat

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a 1,095-acre Watchable Wildlife site jointly managed by BLM and ODFW. This year approximately 300 acres of pasture were mowed to improve elk forage and noxious weeds were removed from 400 acres. Major target species include broom and thistle species, purple loosestrife and black berry.) In addition, about 75 acres were burned in order to rejuvenate forage grasses and set back the invasive Reed canary grass and 4 acres of meadow were seeded with native seed to create different forage opportunities for the elk. Personnel also maintained five tidegates under an agreement with Oregon Department of Transportation. Water levels are managed to ensure desired drainage of pastures

Bats

A total of 61 bat boxes have been placed throughout the District. These boxes provide interim habitat in areas where natural roost sites are lacking for some species of bats. No new bat houses were placed this fiscal year. All 21 bat houses in the Myrtlewood Field Office were monitored and maintained twice this year, and 12 boxes in the Umpqua Field Office were monitored and maintained once this year.

A known Townsend's big-eared roost was monitored for the fourth year at Baker Quarry. A staff biologist continued an active bat education program in the local area. Several hundred students, visitors and others are reached through this program. Volunteers continue to be an important component of the District bat monitoring program.

Bat monitoring included a fourth year of Oregon Grid Project data collection. Bats were captured for species identification, recording of body measurements, collection of genetic material and recording the echolocation signals. All of this information is used to establish relative densities of captures of species, identify new distributions of species and to refine the identification of species as a result of genetic material collection and echolocation recordings.

Oregon Oak / Jeffrey Pine Restoration

Work continued on the oak / Jeffrey pine savannah restoration project in the North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC. Treatments to restore this habitat community included cutting of encroaching conifers, piling, and burning. This year approximately 35 acres were treated with assistance from the Northwest Youth Corps and a local contractor.

Fish Habitat

Major duties of the fisheries a staff are divided among the following workloads: watershed restoration, watershed analysis, NEPA documentation, timber and salvage sales and other project reviews, inventory and data collection, biological assessment preparation as part of Section 7 consultation with NMFS Fisheries along with Essential Fish Habitat Assessments under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Fisheries Inventory and Assessment

Research Coordination

West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring – (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife): The Umpqua Field Office, in coordination with the ODFW Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring Project, supported the operation of smolt and adult salmonid traps on the West Fork of the Smith River. This monitoring will be helpful in assessing the population of adult coho and chinook salmon and steelhead trout in a non-key watershed (17,100 acres) with mixed federal and private ownership, as well as required monitoring of the State of Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Objectives of this monitoring are to estimate freshwater and marine survival rates of coho salmon. Enough brood years have been monitored to calculate freshwater and marine survival rates as displayed in the following table.

The End of Year report for the 2006-7 operating season show the following: 22,504 coho smolts; 30,471 coho fry; 40,965 chinook fry; 6,324 steelhead smolts and 889 steelhead fingerlings, and 1,027 trout were the estimated number of out-migrants for each species. Adult trapping showed that 36 adult coho and 135 adult steelhead were caught. Based on mark and re-capture spawning survey numbers, returning adult spawner estimates were 1,154 coho and 377 steelhead.

Spawning Surveys

Umpqua Field Office personnel conducted surveys to document adult salmonid passage through culverts replaced in previous years (1.2 miles) and on habitat restoration projects (pre-and post completion for 4.0 miles).

Table 7. Freshwater and Marine Survival for West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring

FY	Eggs deposited	Smolts	Fresh- Water survival (%)	Return year	Adult returns		Marine survival (%)	
					Male	Female	Total	Female
1996	-	22,412		1999	160	104	1.2	0.9
1997	-	10,866		2000	295	243	5.0	4.5
1998	-	14,851		2001	787	715	10.2	9.8
1999	291,955	20,091	6.9	2002	2,036	1,423	17.2	14.2
2000	642,747	17,358	2.7	2003	1,941	1,790	21.49	20.62
2001	2,099,982	16,019	0.8	2004	561	417	6.2	5.3
2002	4,542,580	23,054	0.47	2005	1,111	734	3.2	8.0
2003	5,130,275	39,576	0.8	2006	688	464	2.9	
2004	1,169,503	25,242	2.0					
2005	1,841,711	22,504	1.2					
2006	1,292,703							

Aquatic Habitat Restoration

Fish Passage Restoration

West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Culvert Replacement

Construction of the West Fork Smith River road in the late 1950's cut off a river bend which formed a pond that is isolated and disconnected from the West Fork Smith River. Outflow from the pond was by way of a perched culvert in poor condition. Replacing this culvert provided an opportunity to design an access for fish passage into the pond. A five-foot pipe arch culvert replaced the 30" round culvert and a 250-foot low gradient access channel was constructed to allow juvenile anadromous salmon and resident trout to swim into the pond to be used as over-wintering habitat. The new culvert was placed approximately 2 feet higher than the original outlet which increased the surface area of this pond habitat to approximately one acre. The cost of the culvert replacement and the construction of the access channel was \$69,000.

Moon Creek

A large culvert on Moon Creek was replaced with a concrete bridge during the summer of 2007. Moon Creek is a tributary to the North Fork Coquille watershed and provides spawning and rearing habitat for coho salmon, chinook salmon, cutthroat trout, steelhead trout and lamprey (brook and Pacific). The culvert was only a partial barrier to fish passage, but it had deteriorated to the point that it was likely to collapse and cause failure of the roadway.

In-stream Habitat Restoration

Paradise Creek

Phase II of the Paradise Creek Watershed Restoration Project was completed in the summer of 2007. The 400 logs placed during the summer of 2007 brings the total to approximately 1,000 logs in the approximately 11 stream miles.

This large-scale restoration project was accomplished through cooperation with several partners; BLM, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Partnership for Umpqua Rivers (a local watershed council), Roseburg Resources Inc., and a private landowner.

Funding for the project was obtained from the Coos Bay BLM Resource Advisory Committee, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and substantial in-kind contributions from Roseburg Resources Inc. and ODFW.

Burnt Creek

During the summer of 2007, the Coos Watershed Association, BLM and ODFW cooperated in an instream restoration project on Burnt Creek, a tributary to Tioga Creek located on BLM lands. Thirty-nine logs were placed in the stream channel over a distance of about 1/3 mile. The logs provide immediate rearing & cover habitat for juvenile salmonids, and through time, spawning habitat for adult salmonids and lamprey.

South Sisters Creek, Jeff Creek and Bum Creek

Phase II of a multi-year in-stream habitat improvement project was completed in 2007, through a partnership project with the Smith River Watershed Council, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Roseburg Resources Inc. Approximately 60 logs and 1,000 large boulders were placed on 3.0 miles of South Sisters Creek, Jeff Creek, and Bum Creek. Coos Bay BLM administers 1.0 miles of stream and Roseburg Resources Inc. owns the remaining 2.0 miles of stream in the project area. These streams are within the area of the 1966 Oxbow Fire and were "cleaned" of logs and logging debris during salvage operations following the fire. The surrounding forest is still too young to supply large woody material for fish habitat so the placement of logs and boulders is expected to provide habitat for resident and sea-run cutthroat trout, Oregon Coast steelhead trout, and Oregon Coast coho salmon. This project will complement previous in-stream restoration projects in the watershed.

Funding for the project was obtained from the Coos Bay BLM Resource Advisory Committee, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and substantial in-kind contributions from Roseburg Resources Inc. Total project cost was \$70,000.

West Fork Brummit and Karl Creek

Approximately 3 miles of stream habitat for resident cutthroat trout in the main stem of West Fork Brummit Creek and Karl Creek were enhanced by constructing 26 large wood debris jams from a total of 194 logs. The logs came from an adjacent six acre stand within the Late-Successional Reserve that was thinned to reduce crowding and enhance growth of the residual trees. The work was completed through the use of a heavy-lift helicopter. This project was administered and designed by the Coquille Watershed Association with funding from the BLM and Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board Grant funds. Total project cost was \$150,000.

Project Monitoring

Umpqua Field Office monitored three projects for effectiveness and fish use. The Halfway Creek channel re-route monitoring covered fish passage to 2.2 miles of upstream habitat and the South Sisters Creek in-stream structure placement monitoring covered 3.0 miles of stream channel. In Paradise Creek, one culvert replacement and approximately three stream miles of instream log placement (placed during the summers of 2006 and 2007) was also monitored.

Riparian Improvement

The District implemented another portion of the Oxbow Riparian Silviculture Project. The Upper Quarry Creek timber sale involved hardwood conversion and riparian thinning on 22 acres along a tributary to Halfway Creek in the Smith River watershed.

Technical Expertise and Support

In support of the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, fisheries biologists have provided technical guidance and support for five local watershed associations. This is an ongoing effort that occurs throughout the year and one that can have a large influence on the quality and effectiveness of aquatic restoration projects being designed and implemented on private lands in our area. This continues to be a priority for the District in support of the State's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species

Special Status Species Program

The District continues to implement BLM Policy 6840 on special status species (SSS) management. The goal of the policy is to conserve listed species and the ecosystems on which they depend and to ensure that BLM actions do not contribute to the need to list any SSS. The BLM and USDA Forest Service coordinated their previously distinct special status species programs in 2007. A species review was done collaboratively with the Forest Service and incorporated a review of former Survey and Manage species and new listing criteria. Two ISSSP categories were established under the new program: sensitive and strategic. Strategic species will be monitored and managed at a state level. Sensitive species will be assessed in NEPA documents and managed at the district level.

ESA Section 7 Consultation

Biological Assessments are conducted on all activities proposed within the habitat of listed species. Consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) occurs on “may effect” activities. Depending upon the species involved, an interagency Level 1 Review Team of biologists from the BLM, US Forest Service, USFWS, NMFS Fisheries, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is involved early to assist in the analysis and, if needed, modification of project plans and Biological Assessments. The Coos Bay District participates in the streamlining process using early review through two Level 1 Teams. One team focuses on projects that may affect western snowy plover; the other level one team addresses projects on all other species and lands across the district.

Two informal consultations with US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) were completed for timber sales in FY 2007. No formal consultations were needed in FY 2007. Biologists also reviewed a number of road use, guyline or tailhold or other rights-of-way permits along with other BLM management actions to evaluate if consultation was necessary.

There are seven Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) for anadromous salmonid fish on the Coos Bay District. The Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon remain listed as ‘threatened’. All “may affect” timber sale projects were consulted on and other major activities such as restoration activities, recreation activities and routine program support actions are covered by a Programmatic Biological Opinion.

Survey and Manage

In July, 2007, the *Record of Decision to Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines* was signed. This decision rectified inadequacies described in a 2005 U.S. District Court decision on an earlier (2004) EIS. The EIS revised management direction for Survey and Manage and protection buffer species contained in the NFP and RMP. Previous Survey and Manage species that met the criteria were added to the special status species (SSS) program. The BLM and USDA Forest Service combined their previously distinct special status species program in 2007. The agencies established new listing criteria as part of the coordinated program. Management of survey and manage species now follows the Bureau Manual Section 6840 and Oregon/Washington SSS Policy.

Special Status Species Program - Wildlife

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Wildlife

Northern Spotted Owl

Most of the District was surveyed for spotted owls during the 1990-1994 demographic study. There are approximately 97 known sites on the District, 75 percent of which are protected in mapped LSRs. A majority of the remaining sites have 100-acre cores (unmapped LSRs) established around them. The LSRs contain most of the quality habitat and nest sites with the most available habitat, stable occupancy, and successful reproduction.

This year, project level owl surveys were conducted on four BLM Districts and three National Forests in conjunction with the proposed William’s natural gas pipeline project. Within Coos Bay District, the survey detected 6 northern spotted owl responses (all on BLM land) and 17 responses from barred or unknown *Strix* owls, almost all on BLM land.

Owl surveys continued on District lands through cooperation with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (PNW), Roseburg BLM, Oregon State University (OSU),

Weyerhaeuser Co., and Plum Creek Timber Company as part of the Northwest Forest Plan Demographic Study. In addition, BLM provided funding to support a study by the National Counsel for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI). FY 2007 marked the fifth year of a study to assess use of thinned and unthinned forest stands by spotted owls. Data was used to update owl records for Coos Bay District lands.

Western Snowy Plover

The Coos Bay North Spit and New River ACEC provide important breeding and wintering habitat for western snowy plovers. Plovers are also known to occur on five other locations (non-BLM lands) within the Coos Bay District. BLM District lands currently provide 274 acres of suitable habitat for the snowy plover and BLM staffs assist with management on another 118 acres of plover habitat on US Corps of Engineer lands. The North Spit continues to be the most productive nesting habitat on the Oregon Coast.

District staffs completed the following Snowy Plover activities in FY 2007:

- Maintained about 150 acres of breeding and wintering habitat on the Coos Bay North Spit by plowing encroaching beach grass. Pink sand verbena, a Bureau Sensitive Species, continues to expand in the restoration area.
- Monitored plover nesting success at two BLM nesting sites through a cooperative effort with Oregon Natural Heritage Information Center, USFS, USFWS, ODFW, and OPRD. Data continues to provide managers with information to assess management effectiveness in relation to plover reproductive success.
- Completed a plover winter count on approximately 17.5 miles of beach.

Table 8. Summary of acreage designated as marbled murrelet habitat, surveyed to protocol and delineated as occupied LSR in 2007 on the Coos Bay District, BLM.

	As of 2006	Acres Added in 2007	To Date
Total Marbled Murrelet Habitat, Coos Bay District (Note: Acreage does not include Coquille Tribal lands)	97,591	0	97,591 ^a
Marbled murrelet habitat surveyed: (Note: Survey areas must have completed the 2 year protocol to be counted.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	N/A	69	N/A
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Total	20,233 ^b	69	20,302
% of total murrelet habitat surveyed to protocol	20.7%		20.8%
Marbled murrelet occupied LSR :(Note: Represents only LSR acreage delineated as marbled murrelet occupied.)			
Myrtlewood Field Office	10,723	603	11,326
<u>Umpqua Field Office</u>	<u>10,514</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,514</u>
Total	21,222	603	21,826 ^c

^a Habitat acreage is calculated from Coos Bay District GIS marbled murrelet habitat layer and has not been field verified.

^b From the 2002 Forest Removal & Management Activities Biological Assessment (C02-02) dated 21 Oct. 2002, p. 34, plus adjustments made for FY 2002-2005. Habitat may not be included in the GIS habitat acres above.

^c Total acreage is computed from GIS coverage cbmmocc05, so they do not total across.

N/A = Not Available

- Placed signs and ropes along approximately six miles of beach and river habitat boundaries to direct users away from plover nesting sites. Also maintained fencing and placed signs around inland habitat.
- Two seasonal interpretative specialists were hired to monitor compliance and educate visitors at New River ACEC and on the Coos Bay North Spit. The specialists described closure restrictions and explained reasons to visitors, gave campfire and school presentations and developed outreach materials. Permanent staffs in both field offices also assist with monitoring and outreach activities. Encounters continue to be mostly positive.
- Contracted with Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services – Wildlife Services to conduct a predator control program at the two BLM managed plover nesting sites during the 2007 nesting season.

Marbled Murrelet

Surveys for marbled murrelets have been conducted on the Coos Bay District since 1989 and intensive habitat survey efforts began in 1993. There are currently 97,591 acres of suitable marbled murrelet habitat within the District, 99 percent of which is in Zone 1 (within 35 miles of the coast). To date, 20.8 % (20,302 acres) of suitable murrelet habitat on District has been surveyed to Pacific Seabird Group protocol for marbled murrelets.

Project surveys were conducted in conjunction with the proposed William's natural gas pipeline project. Three new occupied murrelet sites on Coos Bay BLM land were identified; two of which are adjacent to existing occupied sites. Table 8 summarizes murrelet survey efforts and habitat data through FY 2007.

Special Status Species Program (ISSSP) - Wildlife

The Coos Bay District wildlife staffs continued to support the Special Status Species program in FY 2007 using ear-marked funding from the Oregon State Office. Funds were used to support surveys for bald eagles, peregrine falcons, bats and forest carnivores. Continuing work will focus on additional information gathering, decision analyses, coordination between Field Offices and other Districts and development of monitoring programs.

Bald Eagle

There are eight bald eagle territories on District land and an additional 19 territories on adjacent ownerships within the District boundary. At present, there are no known bald eagle roost sites on BLM land in the Coos Bay District. In FY 2007, biologists monitored nesting at eight sites within the boundary of the Umpqua Field Office and five sites within the Myrtlewood Field Office lands. Also, a mid-winter driving survey (approximately 45 miles) in the Myrtlewood Field Office was conducted again this year. Data is shared with an Oregon-wide monitoring program.

Peregrine Falcon

There are currently an estimated 19 peregrine falcon sites within the boundaries of the Coos Bay District. Two of these are located on BLM-administered lands. Four eyries (nest sites) and several cursoury surveys in other locations were surveyed in 2007. Monitoring results from previous years suggest that the population of peregrines nesting in Oregon is stable or increasing. Survey results are compiled in a comprehensive BLM database and provided to a State-wide monitoring program.

Special Status Bat Surveys

Surveys for various bat species continued on District lands. These surveys help provide BLM biologists with data on species presence. This data also supports the Oregon Grid bat monitoring project. Two bureau assessment species; pallid bats and fringed myotis, and one sensitive

bat; Townsend's big-eared bat, are among the bat species potentially monitored at the survey locations. Bat surveys were also conducted at the Vincent Creek guard station. This location contains Townsend's Big-eared bats and has been monitored for several years to provide baseline information for future decisions concerning options for the house.

Fisher

Coos Bay District continued with a survey strategy to assess fisher habitat on the District. Contract surveys with infrared cameras performed in the southern portion during FY 2007 confirmed the presence of fishers at three sample sites. DNA was collected from one individual to be analyzed to determine the source population. An additional survey contract was awarded in FY 2007 to survey the area just north of the previous survey area.

Special Status Species Program - Aquatic

The District has ten special status fish species, and three aquatic snails that are either documented or suspected to occur. The District has completed information gathering and updated information for each species. For each District project, assessments were completed for each species based on occurrence and habitat requirements.

Special Status Species Program - Plants

Federal Threatened and Endangered Species - Plants

Western lily is the only federally listed plant on the District. A Challenge Cost Share partnership between the BLM and the Berry Botanic Garden is working to recover this endangered species. 2007 was the thirteenth year of monitoring and habitat enhancement of an experimental, re-introduced population located at New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC).

Special Status Species Program (SSSP) - Plants

The District has 286 botanical SSS (107 vascular and 179 non-vascular [fungi, lichens, mosses, hornworts, and liverworts]) that are either documented or suspected to occur. The majority of these species are known from unique habitats such as coastal dunes, serpentine fens, bogs, rocky cliffs, and meadows.

During 2007, over 7,550 acres of surveys were conducted for Special Status/ Survey and Manage (S & M) species. The majority of these surveys were pre-clearance surveys for proposed timber sales. Other surveys included: meadow restoration, wildlife habitat, riparian restoration, and fire trails. Monitoring of three Bureau special status plants was also accomplished; California globe-mallow, Thompson's mist maidens, and salt marsh bird's beak.

Under the Challenge Cost Chare program, re-introduction and monitoring of several species occurred in 2007: pink sand verbena at North Spit and New River ACECs; Henderson's checkermallow at Spruce Reach Island; and Wolf's evening-primrose at the New River ACEC.

Special Areas

The District has 11 designated Special Areas that total 10,452 acres. Ten are Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): Cherry Creek (also a Research Natural Area), China Wall, Hunter Creek Bog, New River, North Fork Chetco, North Fork Coquille, North Fork Hunter Creek, North Spit, Tioga Creek, and Wassen Creek; and one area is an Environmental Education Area: Powers.

New River ACEC:

- Two Challenge Cost Share projects monitored special status plant species: western lily and pink sand verbena.
- Northwest Youth Corps maintained four miles of trails which are outlined in an interpretive brochure.
- Further restoration was completed on 25 acres of coastal meadows through removal of encroaching shore pine trees; which brings the project area to about 35-40 acres. This work was completed using Northwest Youth Corps student crews, volunteers on National Public Lands Day, and BLM staff. Approximately 100 burn piles were built as a result of the effort.
- Monitoring work in support of the New River Foredune Management Environmental Assessment initiated in 2006 was completed. Additional alternatives will be developed and analyzed in 2008 to improve maintenance and protection of other ACEC values and resources while continuing to restore the dunes for special status species.
- The songbird point count monitoring project continued this year which is used to evaluate resource conditions at the ACEC

North Spit ACEC:

- The Western Snowy Plover was monitored for distribution, abundance, and reproductive success. The North Spit remains the most productive area for the threatened subpopulation of plovers in Oregon, producing 26 fledglings in 2007.
- Monitoring was conducted during the six month Western Snowy Plover nesting season to assess public compliance with the seasonal closures to vehicular and foot traffic. The monitor also distributed interpretive information including a brochure and map describing seasonal closures, recreational opportunities, and North Spit natural resources.
- Predator control to facilitate plover nesting efforts was conducted by USDA Wildlife Services. Crows were the primary predator of nesting plovers on the North Spit ACEC in 2007, followed by coyotes, four of which were removed from the nesting area.
- The Great Blue Heron rookery was monitored and no birds were present in 2007. The rookery has been abandoned since 2000.
- Scotch broom was removed from several roadside areas by the Northwest Youth Corps.
- An existing horse trail system was improved by clearly designating routes.
- A Challenge Cost Share project monitored distribution and abundance of the pink sand verbena, a special status plant species. Over 20 pounds of seed was collected for other reintroduction projects along the Oregon Coast on BLM and Forest Service lands.
- The Point Reyes bird's-beak population, a Bureau sensitive annual herb, was monitored. A total of 13,439 plants were found in an area of over 2,800 square meters, the largest area to date. The road, re-routed around the dredge lobe, and the log barriers on the northern and southern boundaries of the dredge lobe successfully control off-highway-vehicle trespass. Visitors are able to access the area on foot. The western marsh rosemary, a Bureau tracking perennial herb, has also benefited from the lack of vehicle disturbance.
- A Biological Assessment of the North Spit Plan of 2005 was submitted to the USFWS.

North Fork Hunter Creek ACEC:

- For the fifth year, BLM addressed the long-standing livestock trespass problem occurring throughout the remote meadows of the ACEC. To date, over 160 head of feral cattle have been removed. As a result, overgrazing and erosion have been greatly reduced. It is estimated that approximately three-to-five cattle remain in the ACEC and adjacent U.S. Forest Service lands. BLM continues to work with the Forest Service and adjacent ranchers to resolve this problem.
- Continued to restore Jeffrey pine/oak savannah habitat by removing encroaching conifer utilizing Northwest Youth Corps student crews. Approximately 35 acres were treated including some of the areas that received initial treatments in 2005 and 2006. Over 700 piles were created and burning is scheduled for the winter-spring of 2007/08. Of the 45 acres that have been treated thus far, restoration work on approximately 30 acres is fully completed.
- Surveys for exotic plant species and vegetative mapping was conducted under a Challenge Cost Share with Exotic Plant Surveys.

China Wall ACEC:

- Surveys for exotic plant species and vegetative mapping was conducted under a Challenge Cost Share with Exotic Plant Surveys.

Environmental Education and Interpretation Programs

More than 31,500 visitors participated in interpretive and environmental education programs provided by Coos Bay District staff and volunteers. Some highlights from this year include:

Tsalila - the Umpqua River Festival

- Over 2,640 students and their teachers participated in the three Education Days. Second through fifth graders learned about science, social studies and Oregon history. BLM staff taught learning stations about snowy plovers, elk, fish and watersheds.
- Students came from Bandon, Coos Bay, North Bend, Reedsport, Myrtle Point, Coquille, Roseburg, Myrtle Creek, Canyonville, Yoncalla, Drain, Elkton, Florence and Sutherlin in busses that were paid for by the Tsalila Partnership.
- Over 8,500 people participated in the weekend Festival, which had not only educational stations but music and a salmon dinner as well. The BLM helped staff the fish printing station and a kids' activity corner.
- New to the Festival was an educational powwow, organized by the Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Umpqua and Lower Siuslaw Indians.
- Volunteers for this five day event came from the Umpqua Discovery Center, the Reedsport Rotary Club, Bank of America, Vista, and the Reedsport High School.

Cape Blanco Lighthouse

- During 2007, over 22,370 visitors enjoyed visiting one of Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouses. Over 15,200 of these people paid to take the guided tour offered by volunteers.

- Tour fees and donations together generated \$19,465 this season, and sales by the Friends of Cape Blanco bookstore was up from last year.
- Interpretive displays were fabricated and installed in the lighthouse and Greeting Center, supporting the interpretive theme for the lighthouse.

New River ACEC

- Over 275 people participated in nature walks, educational special events, environmental education field trips and hikes throughout the summer. Another 564 people were contacted through roving interpretation. Visitors learned about birds, lichens and mosses, tribal history, local history, hydrology, and flora and fauna.
- A day camp for students from the local area was conducted in partnership with Lower Rogue and South Coast Watersheds. Kids learned about macroinvertebrates, water cycle, forestry, wildlife and plants.
- The National Public Lands Day accomplished several meadows being cleared of trees.
- The Ellen Warring Learning Center was opened to the public on the weekends, with 10 - 20 visitors enjoying the displays each weekend.

North Spit

- Over 900 people were contacted by BLM staff doing roving interpretation on the North Spit, informing them about recreational opportunities and seasonal closures.
- Programs were done specifically for horseback riders to educate them about how to access the North Spit and recreate safely. That contact lead to a partnership with horse groups to improve 12 miles of trails on the spit.

Loon Lake Recreation Area

- The seasonal interpreter and guest speakers, many of them BLM staff, presented 42 programs to over 1,000 visitors. Programs were held on weekends for the entire family and just for kids.
- The new Jr. Ranger activity packet for children 6-12 years was very popular this summer and was in high demand. Doing the activities in the packet, children learn about flora, fauna, map reading, and water safety.

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area:

- Roving volunteer interpreters at the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area contacted several hundred visitors during the summer of 2007. Formal interpretive programs for over 300 people at Dean Creek were also presented to groups, including Elderhostel and schools.

Other Projects

- District staff conducted 30 environmental education and interpretive programs for over 2,000 people for schools, garden clubs, Northwest Youth Corps, scouts and other interested groups on topics such as elk, habitat restoration, tsunamis, cultural history, snowy plovers, wildlife adaptation, bats, and geology. 'Leave No Trace' continues to be a very popular program with all age groups.

- Forestry Education for 250 fifth and sixth graders and 35 teachers was conducted again this year. Partners for this program included South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, Society of American Foresters, Oregon State University Extension Service, Eastern Oregon University, Oregon Department of Forestry, and BLM.
- The ecoregions DVD that was produced last year under the team lead of the District botanist received a national media award from the National Association for Interpretation. The DVD includes 'The Coast Range: Survivors in the Sand' which focuses on how invasive European beach grass has effected the dune ecology, including native plants and the Western snowy plover.
- Training was held for all seasonal staff on how to interact with the public and safety considerations.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

During FY 2007, the District continued involvement with our Partners in facilitating public access to Cape Blanco lighthouse. Over 22,370 visitors enjoyed their experience of Oregon's oldest remaining lighthouse. Over 15,000 of these people also toured the lighthouse lens room (a 2% decrease from 2006). Tour visit fees and donations together generated nearly \$20,000 this season. Bookstore sales increased nearly 20% over those from 2006.

Repair work continued at Wells Creek Guard Station, a Civilian Conservation Corps-built forest guard station managed by the District. This facility is being prepared to become an overnight public accommodation. FY 2007 saw substantial progress in the repair work, including refinishing of the original fir flooring in the main structure and replacement of linoleum on the porch floor. New fixtures were obtained to reestablish an historic look both inside and outside the facility. Landscaping was completed to provide better water flow away from the house during winter rains. A contract was awarded for house and garage roof replacement next spring, and the interior and exterior will be painted at that time. It is expected that this facility will be ready for reuse at the end of FY 2008.

The Coos Bay District continued coordination with the American Rhododendron Society (ARS) at the O. H. Hinsdale gardens. These gardens were established by Mr. Hinsdale after WWII, and include many species of imported trees and shrubs. These include unusual rhododendrons, camellias and azaleas, some of which are over 80 years old. The ARS considers this garden to be an important historic resource, the potential equal of any rhododendron garden in Oregon. Plant survey and documentation continued during FY 2007, with additional photography and description of over 200 blooming specimens. A contract for tree pruning was completed which now will permit sufficient sunlight to reach the plants. A two-part article about the garden's history and plantings was prepared for the Journal, American Rhododendron Society, with the first part published in October, 2007. The ARS also has begun their process of providing grant funds for work at the garden, and we expect to conclude a formal agreement with the ARS for their continued assistance in restoration of the garden during FY 2008.

The District continued to participate in a region-wide group composed of federal cultural resource managers (representing the BLM, USFS, FWS and COE) – known as WOIHG (Western Oregon Interagency Heritage Group). Membership in this organization has increased coordination with other federal agencies in management of cultural resources.

Native American consultation focused on the two federally-recognized tribes with offices in the area – the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians (CTCLUSI) and the Coquille Indian Tribe (CIT). The CTCLUSI has proposed, and a bill has been introduced in Congress, to transfer ownership of Umpqua-Eden – a BLM-managed parcel containing an important ancestral CTCLUSI village – to the BIA (to be held in trust for the CTCLUSI). Consultation with the CIT consisted of participation in the yearly “cultural conference” sponsored by the tribe.

In addition to these proactive activities, the cultural program participated in clearance of ground-disturbing projects and evaluation of cultural resource potential for District projects. Cultural resources were addressed in the environmental analysis for 38 proposed projects including: realty actions; trail and road construction/renovation; culvert replacement; hazard tree removal in recreation sites; snag creation; fire line construction; riparian and stream enhancement; and timber management projects.

Visual Resources

There was no change in the Classification of the visual resources this past fiscal year. Classification of lands in the Coos Bay District is as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Objective</u>
VRM Class I	570	Preserve the existing character of the landscape
VRM Class II	6,600	Retain the existing character of the landscape
VRM Class III	14,700	Partially retain the existing character of the landscape
VRM Class IV	303,930	Allow major modifications of existing character of the landscape

Socioeconomic

The Coos Bay District has been successful in contributing to local, state, national and international economies through monetary payments, sustainable use of BLM-managed lands and resources, and use of innovative contracting and other implementation strategies as well.

In 2007, the Coos Bay District contributed to the local economy by selling nine timber sales allowing the harvest of 48 MMBF of timber. Over 4,800 acres of young stands were treated through contracts valued at \$916,000. In addition, the District issued almost \$334,000 worth of projects to contractors in the area for projects such as; stand exams, timber marking, brushing for timber sales, and road maintenance. These funds came from reforestation and timber accounts. Over \$600,000 was approved for projects by the Coos Bay RAC under Title II of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Table 9 displays the summary of Socio-Economic activities for the Coos Bay District.

The BLM has continued to provide amenities such as developed and dispersed recreational opportunities. Coos Bay District is distinctive in that it offers a mixture of forest, lakes, rivers, beaches, and ocean within its boundary. One can walk through an old-growth stand in the morning and tour a lighthouse or whale watch in the afternoon. Some 700,000 people recreated

on lands managed by the Coos Bay District this past year. These visitors add to the tourism industry in the area.

The Coos Bay District Office employs about 116 full-time and a total of 15 part-time employees. Most of the personnel live in the communities of Coos Bay and North Bend with about 10 percent living in surrounding communities. This professional workforce has a significant impact on the community through payroll impacts and community participation. Only the healthcare industry, county government, public education, the Coquille Indian Tribe, the U.S. Coast Guard, and a handful of private companies employ more people in the area.

Monetary Payments

The Bureau of Land Management contributes financially to the local economy in a variety of ways. One of these ways is through financial payments. They include: Payments in Lieu of Taxes, O&C Payments, and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Payments. Payments of each type were made in FY 2007 as directed in current legislation. A description of each type of payment program is described below.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes

“Payments in Lieu of Taxes” (or PILT) are Federal payments made annually to local governments that help offset losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands within their boundaries. The key law that implements the payments is Public Law 94-565, dated October 20, 1976. This law was rewritten and amended by Public Law 97-258 on September 13, 1982 and codified at Chapter 69, Title 31 of the United States Code. The Law recognizes that the inability of local governments to collect property taxes on Federally-owned land can create a financial impact.

PILT payments help local governments carry out such vital services as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations. These payments are one of the ways that the Federal government can fulfill its role of being a good neighbor to local communities. This is an especially important role for the BLM, which manages more public land than any other Federal agency.

PILT Payments to local counties in 2007 were as follows:

Coos County	\$13,550
Curry County	\$118,634
<u>Douglas County</u>	<u>\$190,405</u>
State-wide total	\$6,575,856

Table 9. Coos Bay RMP, Summary of Socio-Economic Activities and Allocations

Program Element	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
District budget	\$14,220,000	\$13,945,000	\$13,346,000	\$14,591,000	\$13,647,000
Timber sale collections:					
O&C lands ¹	\$859,342	\$1,419,646	\$2,402,893	\$4,542,265	\$8,355,760
CBWR lands ¹	\$249,894	\$474,514	\$1,503,958	\$742,550	\$1,730,790
PD lands ¹	\$0	\$142,145	\$0	\$1,421,112	\$745,955
Payments to Coos and (Coos CBWR)	\$6,544,104 \$819,274	\$7,459,102	\$6,537,509 \$818,449	\$6,284,384 \$786,759	\$6,835,408 \$855,743
<u>Curry Counties</u>	<u>\$4,048,471</u>	<u>\$4,101,101</u>	<u>\$3,874,477</u>	<u>\$3,887,797</u>	<u>\$4,228,684</u>
Total ²	\$11,411,849	\$11,560,203	\$11,230,435	\$10,958,940	\$11,919,835
PILT Payments to Coos & Curry Counties) ²	\$12,295 <u>\$107,412</u>	\$12,815 <u>\$112,030</u>	\$13,371 <u>\$117,051</u>	\$13,670 <u>\$119,684</u>	\$13,550 <u>\$118,634</u>
Total	\$119,707	\$124,845	\$130,422	\$133,354	\$132,184
Value of forest development contracts	\$725,000	\$707,000	\$780,000	\$842,000	\$916,000
Value of timber sales: oral auctions (_#)	\$2,283,767 (7 auctions)	\$1,748,867 (7 auctions)	\$5,717,321 (9 auctions)	\$7,911,093 (12 auctions)	\$4,526,989 (9 auctions)
negotiated sales (_# neg. sales)	\$173,941 (10)	\$56,343 (10)	\$197,753 (9)	\$88,737 (23)	\$72,425 (12)
Jobs-in-the-Woods Title II contracts	\$902,038 \$993,600	\$700,367 \$1,003,800	\$255,391 \$1,006,179	\$0 \$1,450,357	\$0 \$667,253
Timber Sale/Recreation Pipeline Restoration Funds	\$856,000	\$314,000	\$277,000	\$846,024	\$1,094,000
Recreation Fee Demonstration Project Receipts	\$141,448	\$174,272	\$156,230	\$150,685	\$156,457
Challenge cost share	\$51,000	\$322,000	\$135,000	\$33,000	\$139,000
Value-in-kind or Volunteer Efforts	\$297,567	\$173,808	\$192,224	\$205,020	\$182,325
Value of land sales	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Funds collected as timber is harvested.² To simplify reporting information and to avoid duplicating reporting, all payments to Coos and Curry counties have been reported by the Coos Bay District. Payments to Douglas and Lane counties have been reported by the Roseburg and Eugene Districts respectively.

Table 10. FY 2006 Secure Rural Schools Payments to Counties Under P.L. 106-393

County	Title I Paid	Title III Paid	Total Paid	Title II retained by BLM	Grand Total
Benton	\$2,767,181.83	\$390,660.96	\$3,157,842.79	\$97,665.24	\$3,255,508.03
Clackamas	\$5,465,430.31	\$675,141.39	\$6,140,571.70	\$289,346.31	\$6,429,918.01
Columbia	\$2,028,610.15	\$239,853.32	\$2,268,463.47	\$118,136.71	\$2,386,600.18
Coos	\$5,810,097.09	\$1,025,311.25	\$6,835,408.34	\$0.00	\$6,835,408.34
Coos (CBWR)	\$727,382.13	\$128,361.55	\$855,743.68	\$0.00	\$855,743.68
Curry	\$3,594,382.10	\$437,668.88	\$4,032,050.98	\$196,633.84	\$4,228,684.82
Douglas	\$24,668,293.56	\$1,523,629.90	\$26,191,923.46	\$2,829,598.38	\$29,021,521.84
Douglas (CBWR)	\$131,493.92	\$8,121.68	\$139,615.60	\$15,083.13	\$154,698.73
Jackson	\$15,431,223.96	\$2,723,157.17	\$18,154,381.13	\$0.00	\$18,154,381.13
Josephine	\$11,895,927.59	\$2,099,281.34	\$13,995,208.93	\$0.00	\$13,995,208.93
Klamath	\$2,304,343.59	\$325,319.10	\$2,629,662.69	\$81,329.77	\$2,710,992.46
Lane	\$15,037,319.07	\$1,724,868.95	\$16,762,188.02	\$928,775.59	\$17,690,963.61
Lincoln	\$354,514.40	\$56,305.23	\$410,819.63	\$6,256.14	\$417,075.77
Linn	\$2,599,772.25	\$229,391.67	\$2,829,163.92	\$229,391.67	\$3,058,555.59
Marion	\$1,437,752.84	\$190,290.82	\$1,628,043.66	\$63,430.27	\$1,691,473.93
Multnomah	\$1,073,390.82	\$169,421.91	\$1,242,812.73	\$20,000.00	\$1,262,812.73
Polk	\$2,127,086.39	\$319,062.96	\$2,446,149.35	\$56,305.23	\$2,502,454.58
Tillamook	\$551,466.84	\$32,601.42	\$584,068.26	\$64,716.26	\$648,784.52
Washington	\$620,400.20	\$109,482.39	\$729,882.59	\$0.00	\$729,882.59
Yamhill	\$709,028.80	\$125,122.73	\$834,151.53	\$0.00	\$834,151.53
Total	\$99,335,097.84	\$12,533,054.62	\$111,868,152.46	\$4,996,668.54	\$116,864,821.00
				CBWR	\$1,010,442.41
				O&C	<u>\$115,854,378.59</u>
					\$116,864,821.00

Table 11. FY07 Title II Payments Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties

COUNTY	Title II Payment
Coos	\$0
Curry	\$98,316.92
Douglas	\$568,936.28
Total	\$667,253.20

Payments to Counties

Payments are currently made to counties under “The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.” The purpose of the act is “To restore stability and predictability to the annual payments made to States and counties containing National Forest System lands and public domain lands managed by the BLM for use by the counties for the benefit of public schools, roads and other purposes.” The “public domain lands managed by the BLM” refer only to Revested Oregon and California Grantlands (O&C) and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR), not public domain (PD) lands. The O&C lands consist of approximately 2.5 million acres of federally-owned forest lands in 18 western Oregon counties including approximately 74,500 acres of Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands in the Coos Bay and Roseburg BLM Districts.

Fiscal Year 2006 was the seventh year that payments were made to western Oregon counties under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393). Counties made elections to receive the standard O&C and CBWR payment as calculated under the Act of August 28, 1937 or the Act of May 24, 1939, or the calculated full payment amount as determined under P.L. 106-393. All counties in the Coos Bay District elected to receive payments under the new legislation. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2001 and continuing through 2006 payments are to be made based on historic O&C and CBWR payments to the counties. Although the legislation expired in 2006, Congress extended payments through 2007. New legislation has been introduced to extend the Act. Table 10 displays the statewide payments made under each Title of P.L. 106-393 as well as the grand total. Table 11 displays the Title II and III payments for this District.

Title I payments are made to the eligible counties based on the three highest payments to each county between the years 1986 and 1999. These payments may be used by the counties in the manner as previous 50-percent and “safety net” payments.

Title II payments are reserved by the counties in special account in the Treasury of the United States for funding projects providing protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other natural resource objectives as outlined in P.L. 106-393. BLM is directed to obligate these funds for projects selected by local Resource Advisory Committees and approved by the Secretary of Interior or the designee.

Title III payments are made to the counties for uses authorized in P.L. 106-393. These include: 1) search, rescue, and emergency services on Federal land, 2) community service work camps, 3) easement purchases, 4) forest-related educational opportunities, 5) fire prevention and county planning, and 6) community forestry.

Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 of February 11, 1994, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations” directs all federal agencies to “...make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing ... disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities.”

Environmental justice analyses associated with FY 2007 projects did not find any project which identified “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects”, as specified under this Order.

Recreation

Recreation Sites Managed and Visitor Use

Table 12 outlines visitation at each of the District's developed recreation sites, Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA), and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA) in 2007. The ERMA includes all of the recreation sites and BLM administered lands outside of SRMAs. The following recreation use statistics have been tracked and documented in the BLM's FY 2007 Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) report.

Recreation use permits for camping & day use issued at campgrounds and fees collected in 2007:

Recreation fee revenues and the number of individual permits issued in the Coos Bay District increased by 4% over the amount collected in 2006.

Fee Recreation Site:	Number of Recreation Use Permits Issued	Fees Collected
Loon Lake/East Shore	11,853	\$121,727
Sixes & Edson Campgrounds	1,315	\$18,101
Cape Blanco Lighthouse	8,315	\$16,631
Total	21,483	\$156,459

Recreation Trails Managed:

There was no change in the length or types of trails managed from FY 2007.

Umpqua Field Office	Miles	Use type
Loon Lake Waterfall Trail	1.0	Hike
Blue Ridge Trail	12.0	Hike/bike/horse/OHV
Big Tree	0.5	Hike/interpretive
Total:	13.5	
 Myrtlewood Field Office	 Miles	 Use type
Doerner Fir Trail #T801	0.8	Hike/interpretive
New River (14 Trails) #T802	3.5	Hike/interpretive
Hunter Creek Trails #T803	2.5	Hike
Euphoria Ridge Trail #T804	10.0	Mountain Bike
Total:	16.8	
 Coos Bay District Totals:	 30.3	

Table 12. Extensive and Special Recreation Management Areas (ERMA/SRMA)

		FY 2007
Umpqua Field Office SRMAs	Acres	Visits
Loon Lake SRMA ¹		
Loon Lake Campground	79	52,595
East Shore Campground	52	4,366
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA	1,095	450,000
<u>Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA ²</u>	<u>1,726</u>	<u>33,056</u>
Umpqua SRMA Total	2,952	540,017
Umpqua ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Smith River Falls Campground	81	12,916
Vincent Creek Campground	3	7,309
Fawn Creek Campground	5	100
Park Creek Campground	60	4,897
Sub Total Developed Sites	170	18,672
<u>Dispersed use for Umpqua ERMA</u>	<u>193,420</u>	<u>49,318</u>
Umpqua ERMA Total	193,759	93,212
Total Umpqua Field Office	196,711	633,229
Myrtlewood Field Office SRMAs	Acres	Visits
New River ACEC/SRMA	1,168	14,220
Sixes River SRMA ³		
Sixes River Campground	120	1,345
Edson Creek Campground	45	9,165
Myrtlewood SRMA Total	1,333	24,730
Myrtlewood ERMA & Recreation Sites		
Cape Blanco Lighthouse (NHS)	32	22,206
Burnt Mountain Campground	38	1,000
Bear Creek	80	4,221
Sub Total Developed Sites	190	27,427
<u>Dispersed Use for Myrtlewood ERMA</u>	<u>126,320</u>	<u>25,804</u>
Myrtlewood ERMA Total	126,700	80,658
Total Myrtlewood Field Office	128,033	105,388
Total Coos Bay District	324,744	738,617

¹ Loon Lake SRMA includes Loon Lake and East Shore Campgrounds.² Includes the North Spit ACEC, North Spit Boat Ramp.³ Sixes River SRMA includes Sixes River and Edson Creek Campgrounds.

Note: A visit is defined as a visit to BLM administered land and/or waters by a person for the purpose of engaging in any recreational activity (except those which are part of, or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation) whether for a few minutes, full day or more.

Special Recreation Permits (SRP) Issued:

Three Special Recreation Permits were active in the Umpqua Field Office in 2007; one for a commercial outfitter and guide service and the other two for bicycle tours. One permit is active in the Myrtlewood Field Office for guided tours of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse.

Off-Highway Vehicle Designations Managed (acres):

	Open	Limited	Closed
Umpqua Field Office	0	195,515	1,805
Myrtlewood Field Office	0	126,532	1,898
District Total	0	322,167	3,583

The 80 acres that were previously designated as "open" were legislatively transferred to Douglas County in 2004.

Major Recreation Projects:

- Maintained the Blue Ridge, Euphoria Ridge, New River and Loon Lake trail systems through an assistance agreement with the Northwest Youth Corps.

Status of Recreation Area Management Plans:

Plans completed in the past 5 years are listed below.

Umpqua Field Office

- Wells Creek Guard Station Business Plan, 2006
- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, updated in 2006.
- Loon Lake Business Plan - completed 2005.
- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- Cape Blanco Business Plan - completed 2005.
- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995. Plan Update completed in 2004. Visitor use monitoring plan initiated in FY 2001.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed FY 2000.

Forest Management

[Refer to *Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report - FY 2005* for values during the period of FY 1995-2004.]

In FY 2007, the District offered and sold nine timber sales with a total of approximately 48 MMBF. In addition to the advertised sales, approximately 5.5 MMBF of timber was sold as miscellaneous volume including small negotiated sales, right-of-way timber, and contract modifications. This volume is included in Table 13 but not in Table 14.

The FY 2007 timber sale offered represents a mixture of harvest types including regeneration harvest (hardwood conversions) in the Matrix, commercial thinning in the Matrix, density management in the Riparian Reserve, and density management within the Late-Successional Reserve.

Table 13 displays the volume of timber offered by the District under the Resource Management Plan (RMP). The declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) for the District is 27 million board feet (MMBF). This ASQ, once determined and declared, is an annual regulatory commitment in the O & C Act; however, full implementation may be restricted by budget appropriates or unusual market conditions.

Table 14 describes in detail the timber sales offered for sale during FY 2007.

Table 15 displays acres and volume from timber sales sold in the Matrix for FY 2007.

Table 16 displays a summary of volume sold under the RMP from the Harvest Land Base (the Matrix LUA) and the Reserves.

Table 17 displays the summary of volume currently 'sold-but-not-awarded' by the District under the RMP.

Table 18 displays the ASQ volume/acres harvested from the Matrix LUA and ASQ volume from Key Watersheds under the RMP.

Table 19 displays the ASQ volume included in sales sold by harvest type under the RMP.

Table 20 displays the acres of Reserve included in sales sold by harvest type under the RMP.

Table 21 displays the acres by age class and harvest type included in sales sold under the RMP.

Table 13. Timber Volumes Offered FY 2005 - 2007

Land Use Allocation	Offered FY 2007 (MMBF)	Offered FY 05-07 (MMBF) ¹
Matrix		
GFMA	14.8	48.6
C/DB	0	0.1
Miscellaneous Volume ²	2.0	4.2
Total ASQ Volume	16.8	52.9
Volumes from Reserves ³	36.7	83.3
Total Volume Offered	53.5	136.2

¹ Includes Green Peak sale which was offered but not sold in FY06.

² Includes ASQ volume from modifications and negotiated sales.

³ Includes non-ASQ volume from advertised sales, modifications and negotiated sales, and non-ASQ hardwood volumes from all LUAs.

Abbreviations used in this table:

GFMA General Forest Management Area
C/DB Connectivity/Diversity Blocks

MMBF Million Board Feet
ASQ Allowable Sale Quantity

Table 14. FY 2007 Advertised Timber Sales

Sale Name	Land Use Allocation ¹	Acres	Volume (MBF) ²	Type of Harvest ³	Comments
Broken Wagon DMT	LSR	304	3,161	DM, RH	191 acres are DM thinning and 113 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the LSR.
Knepperville CT	GFMA, RR	257	4,244	CT, DM	173 acres are CT in the GFMA and 84 acres are DM thinning in RR (GFMA).
Lost Harry CT	GFMA, RR	364	6,146	CT, DM	222 acres are CT in the GFMA and 142 acres are DM thinning in RR (GFMA).
Camas Powerline CT	GFMA, RR	296	5,107	CT, DM	219 acres are CT in the GFMA and 77 acres are DM thinning in RR (GFMA).
Scattered Skeeter DM	LSR	620	9,392	DM, RH	489 acres are DM thinning and 131 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the LSR.
Jerusalem Creek CT	GFMA, RR	662	9,962	RH, CT, DM, R/W	50 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), 282 acres are CT, and 17 acres are R/W; all in the GFMA. 273 acres are DM thinning and 40 acres are RH (hardwood conversion) in RR (GFMA).
North Soup DM	GFMA, LSR	478	9,737	CT, DM, RH, R/W	12 acres are CT in the GFMA. 432 acres are DM thinning, 2 acres are RH (hardwood conversion), and 32 acres are R/W; all in the LSR.
Halfway Creek DM	LSR	14	153	DM, RH	4 acres are DM thinning and 10 acres are RH (hardwood conversion); all in the LSR.
Upper Quarry Creek DM	LSR	22	94	DM	22 acres are DM thinning in the LSR.
Totals		3,017	47,996		

¹ GFMA is General Forest Management Area, C/DB is Connectivity/Diversity Blocks, LSR is Late-Successional Reserve, RR is Riparian Reserve

² Includes hardwood volumes from all LUAs.

³ RH is Regeneration Harvest, CT is Commercial Thinning, DM is Density Management, R/W is Right-of-way.

Table 15. Actual Acres and ASQ Volume Sold from the Matrix in FY 2007 ¹

Land Use Allocation	Regeneration Harvest		Commercial Thinning	
	Acres	Volume (MBF) ²	Acres	Volume (MBF)
GFMA	50	0.001	908	14.021
C/DB	0	0	0	0
Totals	50	0.001	908	14.021

¹ Includes part of Knepperville CT, part of Lost Harry CT, part of Camas Powerline CT, part of Jerusalem Creek CT, and part of North Soup DM timber sales. All other sales sold (or parts of sold sales mentioned) were located in LSR or RR.

² This table does not include miscellaneous volume sold as modifications, negotiated sales or R/W from advertised sales. Includes a hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) unit which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.

The District ASQ was reduced from 32 MMBF to 27 MMBF as a result of the Third Year Evaluation.

Table 16. Summary of Volume Sold ¹

Sold ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 2007	FY 05-07	FY05-14 Declared ASQ
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base ²	14.831	47.521	270 ³
Non ASQ Volume - Reserves ²	27.704	66.396	n/a
Matrix Non ASQ Hardwood Volume	1.632	2.254	n/a
Reserves Non ASQ Hardwood Volume	3.829	9.245	n/a
Totals	47.996	125.416	n/a

¹ Volume from advertised sales only.

² Conifer volume.

³ Declared Coos Bay FY05-14 ASQ (27 MMBF X 10) = 270 MMBF

Table 17. Summary of Volume Sold but Unawarded ¹

Sold Unawarded (as of 9/30/06) ASQ/Non ASQ Volume (MMBF)	FY 1998 ²	FY 2006 ³	Total FY 1995 - 2007
ASQ Volume – Harvest Land Base	7.039	2.008	9.047
Non ASQ Volume – Reserves (including hardwoods from all LUAs)	0.459	0.087	0.546
Totals	7.498	2.095	9.593

¹ Includes volume from advertised sales only.

² Includes the following sales: FY98 Remote Control

³ Includes the following sales: FY06 Brown Elk

Table 18. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Allocations

(including negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways)

Harvest Land Base	FY 2007	Total FY 05-07	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection
ASQ Volume (MMBF)			
Matrix	16.856	51.682	321.0 ²
AMA	0	0	0
ASQ Acres			
Matrix ¹	975	2,674	8,700 ³
AMA	0	0	0
Key Watershed ASQ Volume (MMBF)	0.564	5.028	30 ⁴

¹ Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.

² Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).

³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).

⁴ From Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS (Page 3).

Table 19. Matrix ASQ Volume and Acres Sold by Harvest Type

Harvest Land Base	FY 2007	Total FY 05-07	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ¹
ASQ Volume (MMBF)			
Regeneration Harvest	0.001	5.946	310.0
Commercial Thinning	14.021	39.016	11.0
Other ²	<u>2.834</u>	<u>6.720</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	16.856	51.682	321.0

ASQ Acres	FY 2007	Total FY 05-07	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ³
Regeneration Harvest ⁴	50	245	7,600
Commercial Thinning	908	2,352	1,100
Other ²	<u>17</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	975	2,674	8,700

¹ Volumes calculated from Table BB-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Vol. II (Page 259).

² Includes negotiated sales, modifications, and right-of-ways.

³ Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).

⁴ Includes hardwood conversion (Regeneration Harvest) units which contained mostly non-ASQ hardwood volume. Therefore, acres reported and only ASQ volume.

Table 20. Acres of Harvest within the Reserve Sold by Harvest Types ¹

Reserve Acres ²	FY 2007	Total FY 05-07
Late-Successional Reserve	1,426	3,430
Riparian Reserve	616	1,499
Totals	2,042	4,929

¹ Includes advertised sales only.

² Includes Density Management and Hardwood Conversion acres in Reserves.

Table 21. ASQ Sale Acres Sold by Age Class ¹

Regeneration Harvest	FY 2007	Total FY 05-07	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ²
0-79	50	234	3,200
80-99	0	0	700
100-199	0	11	3,100
<u>200+</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>600</u>
Totals	50	245	7,600

Commercial Thinning & Other	FY 2007	Total FY 05-07	FY 05-14 Decadal Projection ²
30-39	0	32	0
40-49	96	784	600
50-59	719	1,116	500
60-79	93	420	0
80-99	0	0	0
<u>100-199</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Totals	908	2,352	1,100

¹ Includes advertised sales from Harvest Land Base only.

² Acres from Table AA-7, Coos Bay District Proposed Resource Management Plan EIS Volume II (Page 251).

See Appendix B-2 for the information on Allowable Sale Quantity Reconciliation.

Figures 1 & 2 display comparisons of the actual acres sold from the Matrix by Fiscal Year (FY). These values include hardwood conversion acres but do not include timber sale R/W acres.

Figure 1. Comparison of Regeneration Harvest Acres by FY

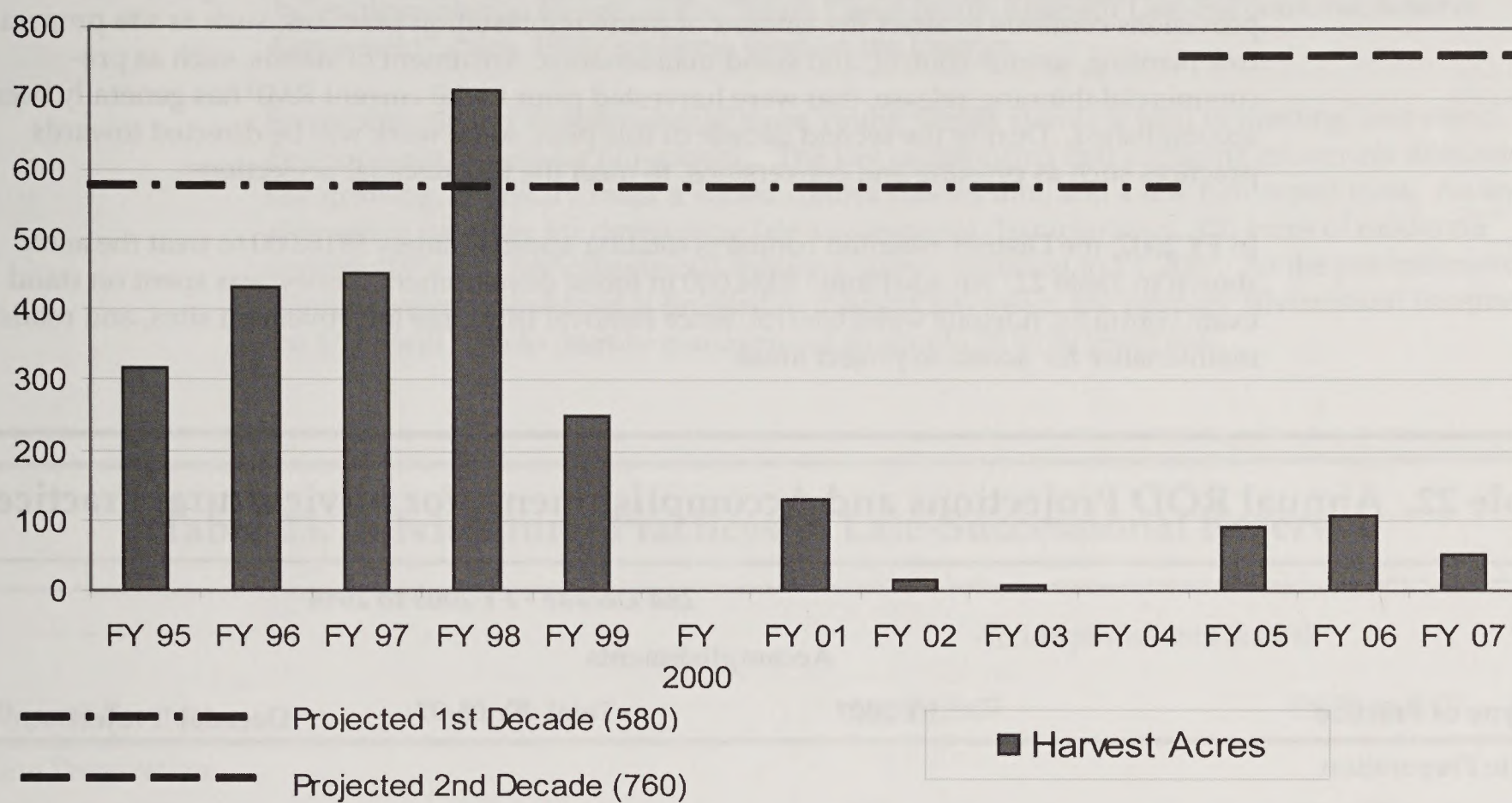
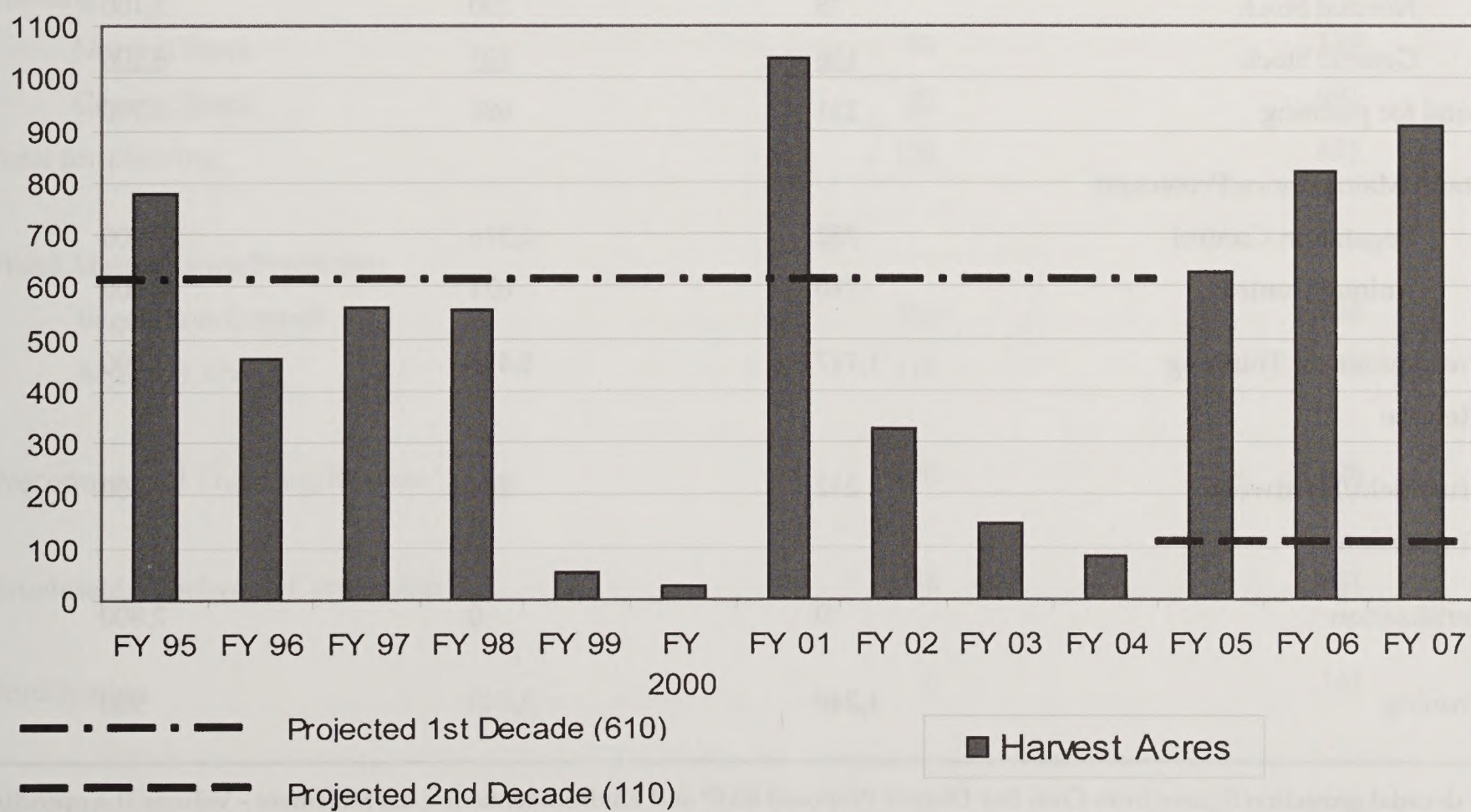


Figure 2. Comparison of Commercial Thinning Acres by FY



Silvicultural Practices

Implementation of many silvicultural practices is proportional to the District's regeneration harvest schedule with a time lag of a few years. Litigation and Endangered Species Act provisions continue to affect the amount of many reforestation practices, such as site preparation, tree planting, animal control, and stand maintenance. Treatment of stands, such as pre-commercial thinning/release, that were harvested prior to the current RMP has generally been accomplished. During the second decade of this plan, some work will be directed towards practices such as pruning and conversions, to meet the first decadal projections.

In FY 2007, the District awarded contracts totaling approximately \$916,000 to treat the acres shown in Table 22. An additional \$334,000 in forest development money was spent on stand exam contracts, noxious weed control, fence removal from tree improvement sites, and roads maintenance for access to project areas.

Table 22. Annual ROD Projections and Accomplishments for Silvicultural Practices

Type of Practice	2nd Decade - FY 2005 to 2014		
	Accomplishments		Decadal Projection ¹
	FY 2007	Total FY 05-07	
Site Preparation			
Prescribed Fire	110	283	7500
Other	<u>97</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>—</u>
Total for Site Preparation	207	399	7500
Planting			
Normal Stock	75	200	3,100
Genetic Stock	<u>156</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>6,100</u>
Total for planting	231	695	9,200
Stand Maintenance/Protection			
Vegetation Control	752	2,316	10,700
Animal Control	210	671	7,600
Precommercial Thinning /Release	1,117	5,413	3,500
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	212	244	100
Fertilization	0	0	2,800
Pruning	1,249	3,743	900

¹ decadal projection figures from Coos Bay District Proposed RMP and Environmental Impact Statement - Volume II Appendix CC page 264.

Young Stand Silviculture in Late Successional Reserves

Silvicultural practices in the Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) have been proceeding in stands less than 20-years old since FY 1995, as shown in Table 25. This demonstrates that the implementation targets of the "South Coast-North Klamath Late-Successional Reserve Assessment" (May, 1998) are being met on the District.

Establishment and maintenance of these young timber stands is vital to meeting later stand development targets for old-growth. The key components that are being grown are dominant, fast growing, overstory trees; a varied conifer species mix; and a few hardwood trees. As an alternative pathway for developing late-successional characteristics, 370 acres of moderate density (18' x 18') pre-commercial thinning were completed in FY 2007. As the pre-commercial thinning/release workload is finished in the next few years, the primary silvicultural treatment in the LSRs will turn to density management in stands 25 to 80 years old.

Table 23. Silvicultural Practices in Late-Successional Reserves

Type of Practice	Accomplishments (acres)	
	for FY 2007	FY 95 to 2007
Site Preparation		
Prescribed Fire	86	232
Other	<u>87</u>	<u>234</u>
Total for Site Preparation	173	466
Planting		
Normal Stock	44	130
Genetic Stock	<u>90</u>	<u>491</u>
Total for planting	134	621
Stand Maintenance/Protection		
Vegetation Control	156	7,624
Animal Control	118	888
Precommercial Thinning/Release	370	9,328
Brushfield/Hardwood Conversion	256	341
Fertilization	0	141
Pruning	0	36

Table 24. Summary of Special Forest/Natural Product Sales

RMP Authorized product sales	Unit of measure	FY 2007	Total 2 nd Decade FY 2005-2014
Boughs, coniferous	Pounds	6,450	79,350
	contracts ¹	8	45
	value (\$)	\$ 139	\$ 1,565
Burls and miscellaneous	Pounds	2000	2000
	contracts ¹	2	2
	value (\$)	\$ 200	\$ 200
Christmas trees	Number	200	200
	contracts ¹	200	200
	value (\$)	\$ 1000	\$ 1000
Edibles and medicinals	Pounds	0	4,500
	contracts ¹	0	1
	value (\$)	\$0	\$ 85
Feed & Forage	Tons	0	0
Floral & greenery	Pounds	111,010	271,163
	contracts ¹	365	942
	value (\$)	\$ 5,580	\$ 13,365
Moss/ bryophytes	Pounds	0	900
	contracts ¹	0	1
	value (\$)	\$0	\$ 90
Mushrooms/ fungi	Pounds	142,340	474,143
	contracts ¹	418	1,751
	value	\$ 14,135	\$ 47,762
Ornamentals	Number	0	0
	contracts ¹	0	0
	value (\$)	\$ 0	\$ 0
Seed and seed cones	Bushels	150	300
	contracts ¹	1	2
	value (\$)	\$ 75	\$ 150
Transplants	Number	3220	4,055
	contracts ¹	4	9
	value (\$)	\$ 31	\$ 83
Wood products/ firewood ²	Cubic feet	40,475	85,295
	contracts ¹	166	313
	value (\$)	\$ 10,599	\$ 12,978
TOTALS	contracts¹	1164	3,270
	value (\$)	\$ 31,759	\$ 77,269

¹ Contract numbers represent individual sale (or free use) actions. Value is in dollars per year received.

² To avoid double counting, this line does not include products converted into and sold as either board or cubic feet and reported elsewhere.

Special Forest Products

In addition to the advertised timber sales described in the Timber Management section above, the District sold a variety of Special Forest Products as shown in Table 24. The sale of Special Forest Products follows the guidelines contained in the Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook.

Energy and Minerals

Recent reorganization of the Minerals program in Oregon/Washington BLM has resulted in the formation of the Western Oregon Minerals Zone, which includes Coos Bay District.

Energy

The District continues to analyze its potential for Coal Bed Methane leases, including evaluation and preparing for NEPA documentation and is in consultation with the California and Wyoming BLM offices. The District maintains open communications with the active producers in the area. The District has organized an Interdisciplinary Team to complete an Environmental Assessment of Coalbed Natural Gas development compared to the existing RMP.

All projects receive a review to determine if a Statements of Adverse Energy Impact (SAEI) is required; no SAEI were required this year.

Minerals

There are 83 active mining claims on the Coos Bay District. In FY 2007, no Notice of Operations or Plan of Operations were submitted, no compliance inspections performed, and no notices of non-compliance issued. Four mineral sales and Free Use Permits were issued from various sites throughout the District, including Baker Quarry. Appropriate compliance inspections were completed.

The District has received numerous inquiries on recreational mining.

Geology

Engineering geology investigations are conducted to support District Engineering staff. In addition, District representatives conducted numerous geologic investigations in support of other programs, within District and outside of District and the Bureau.

Beach and geomorphologic process research continues at the New River ACEC. This project has provided partnering and consultation opportunities with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries as well as researchers with Oregon State University and Portland State University. The intent is to analyze remobilization of sand after stabilizing vegetation is removed. The results of the research project will be delivered to numerous government and academic entities.

Other geological and geomorphological projects included:

- quarry evaluations of rock mechanics.
- engineering geology investigations and consultations for engineering purposes.
- indepth research and monitoring, resulting in projected implication models of dune sand movements.
- active and mitigated slide evaluation and monitoring.

- hydrogeology groundwater monitoring of recreational facilities.
- community presentations of natural hazards, specifically tsunami.
- assistance to other districts including geological interpretations.

Range Resources

The District maintained fuor grazing leases in the Umpqua Field Office for a total of 23 AUM's. All leases are in compliance with current BLM grazing standard guidelines.

Access and Right-of-Way

Due to the intermingled nature of the public and private lands within the District, each party must cross the lands of the other to access their lands and resources, such as timber. On the majority of the District this has been accomplished through Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements with adjacent land owners.

In FY 2007, the following actions were accomplished:

- 2 temporary permits were issued for timber hauling over existing roads.
- 0 existing R/W permits were amended to permit use of additional roads.
- 1 existing R/W permit was amended removing seasonal restrictions.
- 0 existing permits were amended to permit new construction across BLM land.
- 0 new Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreements.
- 0 Amendment to an existing Reciprocal Right-of-Way Agreement.
- 21 supplements to establish fees for use of existing roads were executed.
- 0 Agreement were assigned in full to new landowner.
- 0 R/W permits were assigned in full to new landowners.
- 0 Agreements were partially assigned to new landowners.
- 3 temporary Permits were extended.
- 1 temporary Use Permits were extended.

Requests for similar type of actions are anticipated for FY 2008.

Land Tenure Adjustments

- The District did not acquire or dispose of any lands in FY 2007.

The Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of 1998, PL 105-321, established a policy of "No Net Loss" of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands in western Oregon. The Act requires that, *...when selling, purchasing, or exchanging land, BLM may neither 1) reduce the total acres of O&C or CBWR lands nor 2) reduce the number of acres of O&C, CBWR, and Public Domain lands that are available for timber harvest below what existed on October 30, 1998....* The redesignation of lands associated with establishment of the Coquille Forest noted above is not included in the Act. Table 25 displays the results for the No Net Loss policy on the District, which is the same as last year.

Table 25. No Net Loss Report for FY 98 to 2007

Type of Action (sale, purchase, exchange)	Name/ Serial Number	Acquired Acres						Disposed Acres					
		Land Status			Available for Timber Harvest			Land Status			Available for Timber Harvest		
		O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD	O&C	CBWR	PD
Purchase	OR-50404 ¹	-	-	71	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale	OR-53620 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0
Sale	OR-53838 ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	0	-
Sale	OR-53839 ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	0	-
Title Resolution	OR-56084 ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	183	-	0	0	-
Purchase	OR-55309 ⁶	-	-	44	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase	OR-55740 ⁷	-	-	2	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relinquishment	OR-19228 ⁸	-	-	313	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legislated Transfer	OR-60953 ⁹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	0

¹ Russell Purchase of land adjacent to New River ACEC (Lost Lake) February 1998

² Bally Bandon direct sale (T. 27S., R. 14W., Section 29 Lot 3) April 1999

³ Enos Ralph direct sale (T. 27S., R. 12 W. Section 13) November 1999

⁴ Leslie Crum direct sale (T. 27 S, R. 11 W., Section 5) April 2000

⁵ Coos County Title Resolution (Coos Bay Wagon Road) September 2000

⁶ Russat Enterprises purchase of land in the Coos Bay Shorelands ACEC May 2001

⁷ William Warner purchase of land in the Dean Creek EVA February 2002

⁸ COE relinquishment of lands on the North Spit of Coos Bay June 2002

⁹ Legislated transfer to Douglas County of parcel of Umpqua Jetty/Lighthouse October 2004

Transportation/Roads

A summary of road construction, repair and decommissioning for FY 2007 is as follows:

FY 2007	Activity	2 nd Decade FY 05-07
5.4	miles of new permanent road were constructed by federal action.	6.0
6.8	miles of existing road were decommissioned.	8.4
4.0	miles of temporary road were constructed and have either been decommissioned or are planned to be decommissioned as the timber sales they access are completed.	15.27
1.14	miles of road were built on public lands by private action.	3.48
3.17	miles of road were improved on public lands by private action.	3.76
0.1	miles of temporary road were built on public lands by private action.	0.20

During 2007, a two-year editing backlog of the Ground Transportation Network and Road Information Database (GTRN) was completed with more than 98% of the database compiled. Edits will continue through 2008 as needed.

Noxious Weeds

In FY 2007, Coos Bay District chemically treated 867 acres of Scotch and French broom along roads in the Umpqua Field Office and an additional 80 acres within the Myrtlewood Field Office. Four hundred and twenty seven (427) acres of noxious weeds were manually treated in various locations across the District including the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area, the North Spit of Coos Bay, and the Blue Ridge Trail system in cooperation with the Oregon Youth Conservation Corps and the Northwest Youth Corps.

The Coos Bay BLM District is concentrating its noxious weed control efforts on the transportation system, the principal source of noxious weed spread on the Southern Oregon Coastal area. This is occurring in partnership with Coos County and Curry County Weed Advisory Boards.

The District entered several new assistance agreements with local partners, including a new assistance agreement with the Curry Weed Advisory Board to treat Scotch Broom on BLM-managed and privately owned land with and adjacent to the New River ACEC.

Hazardous Materials Management and Resource Restoration

In FY 2007, the Coos Bay District Hazardous Materials program consisted of a number of actions, including investigations, emergency responses, removals, clean-ups, and coordination, as summarized below:

- Four investigations of potential hazardous waste sites on public lands.
- Two time-critical response and removal actions involving illegal dumping on public lands.
- Managed response to a diesel spill involving a leased operation on the Roman Nose Communications Site. Coordinated with state emergency response authorities and the Responsible Party (RP) for response, removal and corrective (cleanup) actions by the Responsible Party's contractor. Led NEPA action team, coordinated with RP on plan revisions, and monitored progress.
- Monitoring continued on one previous hazardous waste removal site.
- Developed site assessment plan and drilling contract for a former Underground Fuel Storage Tank (UST) site on North Spit; organized and led team for contract support and sampling plan execution.
- Conducted removal and disposal actions on several RCRA hazardous waste streams generated by BLM activities throughout the district.
- Provided technical support and lead abatement services for district recreation and cultural resources program staff.
- Continued to provide technical support for the Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environment (CASHE) program for BLM facilities. Evaluated and developed corrective actions for applicable findings and follow-up. Worked with district staff to develop and implement a hazardous waste stream reduction plan for paint wastes.
- Continued operations under Zone Agreement with Roseburg District for Hazardous Materials support.

Fire/Fuels Management

All fuels treatment activities were accomplished meeting the Department of Interior 9214 Manual (Prescribed Fire Management Policy as revised in September 2003) and in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management and Visibility Protection Plans. In FY 2007 prescribed fire and fuels management activities occurred on 35 acres. No intrusions into designated areas occurred as a

result of fuels treatment projects on the District. Fuels consumption varied due to factors such as time of year, aspect, types and condition of fuels, ignition source and fuels treatment method. Prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burn conditions when large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by wetter conditions and rapid mop-up. Proposed management activities are analyzed during the interdisciplinary review process and alternative fuels treatment methods are utilized where appropriate.

In FY 2007 the District had four human caused fires totaling four acres. The District dispatched 64 district employees to wildfire assignments off-district and out of state for a total of 567 workdays.

Rural Interface Areas/Wildland Urban Interface Areas

The Hazardous Fuels Reduction program was introduced in FY 2000 and has no ROD accomplishments associated with it. The (2823 and 2824) programs came about as a result of the catastrophic 2000 fire season and address fuel reduction activities in:

- Areas where actions will mitigate threats to the safety of the public and our employees in both wildland urban interface (2824) and non-interface areas (2823).
- Areas to protect, enhance, restore and/or maintain plant communities and habitats that are critical for endangered, threatened, or sensitive plant and animal species.
- Areas that will reduce risks and damage from wildfire.

The definition of wildland urban interface (WUI) in the National Fire Plan is much broader than that of the District's RMP; page 44 and Map 6 in the ROD and RMP. The acres treated under each program, Hazardous Fuels treatments (2823) and Wildland Urban Interface (2824), is listed in Table 26. The treatment methods for "Other" category were manual and machine piling.

Table 26. Hazardous Fuels Reduction Accomplishments

Practice	ROD Acres	Acres FY 00 thru 05	Acres FY 2006	Acres FY 2000 to 2007
Hazardous Fuels Treatments (2823)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	72	0	72
Other	N/A	2,029	25	2,054
Wildland Urban Interface (2824)				
Prescribed Fire	N/A	408	151	559
Other	N/A	2,278	219	2,497
Total for Hazardous Fuels Reduction		4,787	405	5,192

Table 27. Coos Bay District Cadastral Survey Activity

	Fiscal Year						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Projects completed	3	6	7	7	6	4	6
Miles of survey line run	27	38	47	25	25	36	39
Monuments set	56	32	25	10	33	35	19
Survey notes and plats submitted to the Oregon State Office for final review	3	5	4	6	8	3	5

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral survey crews are responsible for the establishment and re-establishment of the boundaries of Public Land.

In addition to the accomplishments noted in Table 27, the survey crews completed the following tasks:

- Provided GPS support to District personnel.
- Answered numerous requests for information from members of the public.
- Provided technical guidance to private land surveyors.
- Completed site surveys of two communication sites for Lakeview District and one communication site for Coos Bay District to facilitate communication site management plans.
- Provided technical review assistance for the Oregon State Office to assist in the timely approval of completed surveys.
- Provided support to the Washington Office for review of illustrations for the Next Edition of the Manual of Surveying Instruction.
- Provided technical instruction to the Washington Council of County Surveyor's annual survey camp.

Law Enforcement

In FY 2007, the Coos Bay District Law Enforcement Program continued to function with two BLM Rangers and one Coos County deputy working under a Law Enforcement Agreement. Additionally, during the summer months four BLM Rangers were detailed to the Loon Lake recreation area to assist with law enforcement at our most popular recreation site

The District was able to modify and expand its Law Enforcement Agreement with Coos County in light of the pending retirement of a long-time timber deputy. The Agreement was expanded to include an additional deputy in a field training position who could take over the duties of the retiring deputy mid way through FY 08.

Law enforcement actions on public lands conducted by BLM Rangers and co-operating County Sheriff Deputies involved conducting investigations on 241 cases including:

- 15 timber, fuelwood and forest products thefts.
- 11 non-resource thefts.
- 17 cases of vandalism.
- 9 liquor law violations.
- 12 various supplemental rule violations.
- 3 drug/narcotics cases.
- 1 Haz-Mat case.
- 42 littering/dumping cases.
- 8 search and rescues.
- 2 abandoned property cases (including vehicles).
- 6 camping violations.
- 26 off-highway vehicle violations.
- 23 assists to other enforcement agencies, including two suicides.
- 4 burglaries of structures.
- 1 weapons violation.
- 6 fire/fireworks related violations.
- 1 state warrant arrest.

Law enforcement actions include 32 misdemeanor and two felony charges.

This year marked Coos Bay District's first marijuana cultivation case on public lands by a suspected drug trafficking organization. Two of these sites were found within the District; one of which was on private timber lands immediately adjacent to BLM-administered lands. The two sites yielded over 9,000 plants and accounted for four arrests.

Geographic Information Systems

The Geographic Information System (GIS) exists within the BLM to provide support to natural resource staff and managers. GIS is not a program with its own funding, but rather a support organization consisting of people, computers and software, used to create, store, retrieve, analyze, report, and display natural resource information. The BLM utilizes GIS software programs from Environmental Systems Research Institute, (ESRI) Inc. called ArcGIS.

District GIS staff activity during Fiscal Year 2007 continued its support of the Western Oregon Plan Revision (WOPR) and the District Annual Work Plan. GIS support of the WOPR focused primarily on completion of the riparian management area (RMA) data, and an analysis of public access on BLM administered lands. The staff also continued building new data themes, including VRM (Visual Resource Management), ACEC (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern), Recreation Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and off-highway vehicle (OHV) designations. Continued updates and revisions of existing GIS data themes occurred as well.

Of note during FY 2007 is the completion of a project to provide GIS-based transportation maps for sale to the public. This low-cost, low maintenance product replaces outdated "blue line" maps sold in the past.

GIS cadre also provided staff support to a statewide initiative to transition away from film-based aerial photography to digital imagery.

The District GIS organization provided spatial data, analysis and map display assistance to outside agencies and to the public. In-house GIS support was provided for environmental assessments for timber sale projects and environmental restoration projects, land acquisitions and disposals, training, contract maps, Biological Assessments, agency consultations, and other needs.

National Environmental Policy Act Analysis and Documentation

During FY 2007, the Coos Bay District completed one environmental assessment (EA), 15 categorical exclusions (CX), and six administrative determinations (DNA). These environmental documents vary in complexity, detail, and length depending on the project involved.

A CX is used when a new proposal fits a category, listed in Department or BLM manuals, that has been determined to not individually or cumulatively cause significant environmental effects and is exempt from requirements to prepare an environmental analysis. A DNA is often prepared when a previously prepared EA fully covers a proposed action and no additional analysis is needed.

An EA is prepared to determine whether or not a new proposed action or alternative will significantly affect the quality of the human environment. If the action is determined to not have a significant affect, this conclusion is documented in a "Finding of No Significant Impact."

Major proposals that will significantly affect the environment, as defined by BLM Department Manual 516 DM 11.4, and that have not been previously analyzed; require that an EIS be prepared.

Protest and Appeals

Many Coos Bay District timber sale environmental assessment decision records have been protested and appealed since the expiration of the Rescission Act in December of 1996. Protest and appeal issues have challenged compliance with the RMP ROD, compliance with NEPA, analysis, assumptions, and conclusions.

The District received three protests of forest management actions in FY 2007. The protests for Scattered Skeeter DM and Broken Wagon DM thinning sales were denied by the Field Manager and that decision was subsequently appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals. Through an alternative dispute resolution process, the BLM, the purchaser, and the appellants were able to come to agreement with modifications on the sale design leading to withdrawal of the appeal and award of the Broken Wagon sale. The Scattered Skeeter sale was returned to the District due to changing market conditions, making the protest mute.

In addition, the Chop Sticks Stewardship project was also protested and is currently on hold.

Coordination and Consultation

The District continues to conduct a considerable amount of coordination and consultation with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and private organizations. Listed below are examples of the coordination and consultation that routinely occur. Additional instances of cooperation can be found in the Partnership section of this document.

- ESA coordination/consulting/conferencing with both USFWS and NMFS Fisheries.
- Coordination with Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality in the development of Water Quality Management Plans.
- Coordination with several Watershed Associations and Councils, from Coos, Curry, and Douglas Counties to facilitate habitat restoration projects.
- Participation and leadership in the Snowy Plover Working Group composed of federal and state agencies concerned with the long-term viability of the coastal population of the Western Snowy Plover.
- Consulting with BIA and local Tribes on issues such as the Coquille Forest and other cultural issues.
- Coordination with a private company on the application to construct a natural gas pipeline across public lands.
- Participation in the Southwest Oregon Provincial Interagency Executive Committee and Southwest Oregon Provincial Advisory Committee.
- Management of the Cape Blanco Lighthouse in conjunction with the U.S. Coast Guard, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, the Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Indians of Oregon, and the Coquille Indian Tribe.
- Participation in the Coos County Regional Trails Partnership.
- Participation in the Reedsport's Tsalila Festival, and Bay Area Fun Festival Mountain Bike Race.
- The District maintained an active role with the Oregon Coastal Environments Awareness Network (OCEAN), to develop the Coastal Environments Learning Network.

Research

No new initiatives in research were started on the District in FY 2007. The District continues to engage in the ongoing studies as listed below.

The Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program is a cooperative between BLM; the Biological Resources Division, U.S. Geologic Service; Oregon State University; and the Oregon Department of Forestry. CFER has recently developed a web site (<http://www.fsl.orst.edu/cfer>) which provides current information on ongoing research projects.

Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center (FRESC) is one of 16 science and technology centers in the U.S. Geologic Service. FRESC provides research services for most Department of Interior Bureaus in the western United States. Current information on FRESC projects can be obtained from their web site (<http://fresc.fsl.orst.edu>).

A number of research studies involving the management and development of young forest stands, recruitment of large woody debris and fish habitat and movement were conducted on BLM administered lands within the Coos Bay District. Examples of current on-going research on the District are:

- **West Fork Smith River Salmonid Life-Cycle Monitoring** (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife): As part of the monitoring the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the BLM are conducting a multi-year research study on production and survival of salmonid fishes with the primary focus on Oregon Coast coho salmon. The importance of this study is that it estimates the freshwater and marine survival of both juvenile and adult salmonids and freshwater population numbers. This study began in 1999 and is one of eight sites Statewide. The Coos Bay BLM has entered a partnership with the ODFW to assist with funding of the operation of this trap. Numbers obtained from trapping can be found in Table 7 of this Annual Program Summary.
- During FY 07, the Umpqua Field Office participated in a study with the Northwest Fisheries Science Center to compare the use of instream habitat restoration project reaches to untreated control reaches by spawning salmonids. The paper is expected to be published before Spring, 2008
- **National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement** (National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement): Coos Bay BLM entered a fifth year as a participant in a cooperative project with the NCASI to investigate the habitat use of northern spotted owls in the Coos Bay District. The project will evaluate the response of northern spotted owls to timber management activities, particularly commercial thinning harvest prescriptions. The project finished the last year of telemetry field work and will begin gathering vegetation data. NCASI serves as an environmental resource for the forest products industry. Coos Bay BLM provided \$12,000 in special project funds to support the project.
- **Vegetation response to variable density thinning in young Douglas-fir forests:** The Coos Bay District hosts two study sites included in the Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study. The Density Management and Riparian Buffer Study is a collaborative effort among the BLM, Pacific Northwest Research Station, US Geological Society, and Oregon State University to develop and test options for young stand management to create and maintain late-successional forest characteristics in western Oregon. A study overview and links to reports and papers generated by this study can be found on the Internet at <http://ocid.nacse.org/nbii/density/>.

RMP Maintenance and Amendments

The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (RMP/ROD) was approved in May 1995. Since then, the District has been implementing the plan across the entire spectrum of resources and land use allocations. As the plan is implemented, it sometimes becomes necessary to make minor changes, refinements, or clarifications of the plan. These actions are called plan maintenance. They do not result in expansion of the scope of resource uses or restrictions or changes in terms, conditions and decisions of the approved RMP/ROD. Plan maintenance does not require environmental analysis, formal public involvement or interagency coordination.

The following minor changes, refinements, or clarifications have been implemented as a part of plan maintenance for the Coos Bay District for the second decade of implementation, 2005 to 2007. These are condensed descriptions of the plan maintenance items; detailed descriptions are available at the Coos Bay District Office by contacting Steven Fowler. For plan maintenance items implemented during period of FY 1995-2004, refer to Coos Bay District Annual Program Summary and Monitoring Report – FY 2004.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2005

- No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2005.
- The District did not acquire nor dispose of any lands in FY 2005.

Table 1 published in the Coos Bay RMP ROD is shown below in Table 28 to reflect acquisitions and disposals between 1995 to 2004.

Table 28. (Revised) BLM-Administered Land in the Planning Area by County (In Acres)

County	O&C	CBWR	PD	Acquired	Other	Total Surface ¹	Reserved Minerals
Coos	93,943	60,447	6,464	414	0	161,268	7,828
Curry	3,258	0	28,762	270	0	32,290	2,589
Douglas	123,558	636	6,302	135	0	130,631	1,735
Lane	154	0	401	0	0	555	0
Totals	220,913	61,083	41,929	819	0	324,744	12,152

¹ Acres are based on the master title plat and titles for land acquisitions and disposals. It reflects changes in ownership and land status from March 1993 to September 2003. Acres are not the same as shown in the GIS.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2006

No plan maintenance was undertaken in FY 2006.

Plan Maintenance for FY 2007

Redefine "Early Seral Stage" in the Glossary

The current definition incorrectly defines "Early Seral Stage" as the period of a stand from age 15 to 40 which more appropriately defines "Mid-Seral Stage". The new definition "The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0 – 15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful" will be identical to that used in Roseburg and Eugene District.

RMP Amendments for FY 2004

Port-Orford-Cedar Management Amendment to the Coos Bay RMP

The management direction for Port-Orford-cedar (POC) was amended by the Record of Decision for the *"Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement – Management of Port-Orford-Cedar in Southwest Oregon."* This May 2004 ROD amends the RMPs for the Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford BLM Districts. The Decision provides for "disease-control procedures and planning processes" in the management of POC. This 2004 ROD is the result of U.S. District Court ruling stating that "the Coos Bay Resource Management plan did not contain an adequate analysis of the effects of timber sales on the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on POC and its root disease."

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Land Management at PO Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208.

RMP Amendments for FY 2007

2007 Survey and Manage Amendment to the Northwest Forest Plan

The Survey and Manage standards and guidelines were removed in July 2007 through the signing of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the *"Final Supplemental to the 2004 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement To Remove or Modify the Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines."* This Decision discontinues the Survey and Manage program and transfers selected Survey and Manage taxa to Agency Special-Status Species Programs (SSSP). This supplemental was written in response to a U.S. District Court ruling that deemed the 2004 Supplemental EIS pertaining to survey and manage inadequate.

Copies of the ROD and Final SEIS may be obtained by writing the Bureau of Land Management at PO Box 2965, Portland, Oregon 97208, or they can be accessed at <http://www.reo.gov/>

Western Oregon Resource Management Plan Revisions (WOPR)

In August 2003, the U.S. Department of Justice, on behalf of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture signed a Settlement Agreement which settles litigation with the American Forest Resource Council, and the Association of O&C Counties, hereafter referred to as the Settlement Agreement, (AFRC v. Clarke, Civil No. 94-1031-TPJ (D.D.C.)). Among other items in the Settlement Agreement the BLM is required to revise the six existing Resource Management Plans by December, 2008 in western Oregon consistent with the O&C Act as interpreted by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Under the Settlement Agreement, the BLM is required to consider an alternative in the land use plan revisions which will not create any reserves on O&C lands, except as required to avoid jeopardy under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or meet other legal obligations.

August 2007, the BLM Oregon State Office released the DRAFT *Environmental Impact Analysis for the Revision of the Resource Management Plans of the Western Oregon Bureau of Land management Districts*. Initially A 90-day Public Comment period started with the release of the document, but this comment period has been extended until January 11, 2008. Following closure of this period, comments will be assessed and substantive comments analysis for inclusion into a final environmental impact statement. The FINAL Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Resource Management Plan is scheduled to be completed in late 2008, with a Record of Decision to follow.

Copies of this and other documents related to this process are available on the Western Plan Revision Website: <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/wopr/>

Western Oregon Resource Management Plan Revisions (WOPR)

In August 2002, the Coos Bay District Board of Directors adopted the Western Oregon Resource Management Plan (WOPR) as the guiding document for the District's resource management efforts. The WOPR was developed through a collaborative process involving the District, local landowners, and other interested parties. The plan outlines the District's vision for the future of its resources and provides a framework for managing those resources in a sustainable manner. The WOPR is a living document that will be updated as needed to reflect changes in the District's resources and management goals.

The WOPR is organized into several sections, each addressing a different aspect of resource management. The sections include: **Introduction**, **Goals and Objectives**, **Resource Inventory**, **Management Strategies**, **Implementation**, and **Monitoring and Evaluation**. Each section provides a detailed description of the resources involved, the goals and objectives for their management, and the strategies and actions that will be taken to achieve those goals. The WOPR is a comprehensive document that provides a clear and concise overview of the District's resource management efforts.

Introduction

Background and Purpose of the WOPR

The Coos Bay District is a small, rural community located in the heart of the Oregon Coast. The District is home to a variety of natural resources, including forests, wetlands, and wildlife. These resources are an important part of the District's heritage and provide a source of pride and income for its residents. However, these resources are also under threat from a variety of factors, including development, logging, and climate change. The purpose of the WOPR is to provide a framework for managing these resources in a sustainable manner, ensuring that they are available for future generations.

The WOPR was developed through a collaborative process involving the District, local landowners, and other interested parties. The plan outlines the District's vision for the future of its resources and provides a framework for managing those resources in a sustainable manner. The WOPR is a living document that will be updated as needed to reflect changes in the District's resources and management goals.

Resource Management Plan Monitoring

Provincial Implementation and Effectiveness monitoring of the Northwest Forest Plan are conducted at higher levels, larger spatial scales, and longer duration. The nature of questions concerning effectiveness monitoring generally require some maturation of implemented projects and research in order to discern results. This monitoring will be conducted in future years and at provincial or regional scales. Specific implementation monitoring at the Coos Bay District level follows this section in the Resource Management Plan FY 2007 Monitoring Report.

Province Level Implementation Monitoring

No Provincial level monitoring was performed this past year or are planned for the next year.

Results of the FY 2005 Provincial Monitoring are available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/reports>).

Effectiveness Monitoring

The District continues to work with the state Research and Monitoring Committee and the Interagency Regional Monitoring Team, in the development of the components for effectiveness monitoring of the NWFP. The Regional Effectiveness Monitoring Program is focused on monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the NWFP. The results from this program include resource status and trend, compliance with standards and guides, and evaluations of the effectiveness of the plan. Results from this program generally require a longer time period than what is typical from implementation monitoring activities.

Several reports, listed below, evaluating the effectiveness of the NWFP were released in 2005 and in 2006. The full reports can be located at <http://www.reo.gov/monitoring/10yr-report/>.

Northern Spotted Owl Final Report

Watershed Condition Final Report

Implementation Draft Report

Social Economic Final Report

Marbled Murrelet Final Report

Tribal Final Report

Late-successional and Old Growth Final Report

Implementation Final Summary of Interagency
Monitoring Results

Marbled Murrelet Final Report published in 2006 discusses trend of populations and habitat within the Plan area. The report is titled:

- *Northwest Forest Plan — The first 10 years (1994-2003): status and trends of populations and nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet*. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-GTR-650. Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.

Much recent discussion has taken place about the trend of Northern Spotted Owl populations. Several reports, released in 2005, evaluated the effectiveness of the NWFP relating to the Northern Spotted Owl. They are:

- *Scientific Evaluation of the Status of the Northern Spotted Owl* (Sustainable Ecosystems Institute, Courtney et al. 2004);
- *Status and Trends in Demography of Northern Spotted Owls, 1985-2003* (Anthony et al. 2004);

- *Northern Spotted Owl Five Year Review: Summary and Evaluation* (USFWS, November 2004); and
- *Northwest Forest Plan – The First Ten Years (1994-2003): Status and trend of northern spotted owl populations and habitat*, PNW Station Edit Draft (Lint, Technical Coordinator, 2005).

Additional information on the Effectiveness Monitoring program is available on the internet (<http://www.reo.gov/monitoring>). Several other Effectiveness Monitoring reports were released in 2006 and a list may be found in *Annual - Progress Report 2005 - Interagency Regional Monitoring - Northwest Forest Plan*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, R6-RPM-TP-05-2006.

Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan FY 2007 Monitoring Report

Introduction

This report compiles the results and findings of implementation monitoring of projects initiated during the 2007 fiscal year as part of the Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan. It meets the requirements for monitoring and evaluation of resource management plans at appropriate intervals within BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.4-9). This RMP monitoring plan does not identify all the monitoring conducted on the Coos Bay District; activity and project plans may identify monitoring needs of their own.

The list of monitoring questions can be found in Appendix L of the Coos Bay District RMP. The questions have been modified to reflect current Supplemental Environmental Statements, such as:

- January 2001 *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines.*
- July 2007 *Record of Decision to Remove or Modify The Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standards and Guidelines from Forest Service Land and Resource management Plans Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl.*

Process

Projects initiated during FY 2007 were initially selected as they were routed through the District Environmental Coordinator or Procurement department. Every fifth project was selected to formulate the initial 20 percent criteria. The initial random number process was supplemented by adding one noxious weed and one burning project to meet the 20 percent requirements. Two projects were selected based on; the uniqueness of the project – West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction, and a category that had not been monitored in the past several years - North Fork Chetco Road Improvement and Closure.

Projects selected in previous years, but not completed during that year, were carried forward into the current monitoring cycle. These projects have already been monitored for documentation and are only being monitored for actual on-the-ground implementation.

A total of 15 projects were monitored in FY 2007; 11 projects initiated in FY 2007 and 4 from previous years.

Table 29 lists those projects initiated in FY 2007; selected projects are in bolded font. Table 30 displays the distribution of projects available for selection and those selected for monitoring.

Table 29. FY 2007 Project Numbers

Project Number	Specifics on project identification, Name unit number, etc.	NEPA doc.	Contract No.
	Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting & Tubing	CX OR 120-07-01	HAP071001
01	Bid Item 1 – initial plant Curry 121 ac		
02	Bid Item 2 – initial plant 40 ac		
03	Bid Item 3 – interplant 5 ac		
	Umpqua Noxious Weed Control	EA OR120-97-11	HAC071002
04	Bid Item 1 – Broom sp. 630 ac		
05	Bid Item 2 – Blackberry sp. 70 ac		
	Umpqua FO Tree Planting & Tubing	CX OR 120-07-03	HAC077L00
06	Bid Item 1 – initial plant 184 ac		
07	Bid Item 2 – interplant 27 ac		
08	Sudden Oak Death treatment 13 ac	EA OR128-03-02 DNA1	
09	North Fork Chetco Road Improvement & Closure	EA OR128-03-24 DNA1	HAP071003
10	Knepperville CT Timber Sale	EA OR128-03-17	OR120-TS-07-31
	Myrtlewood FO Manual Maintenance	CX OR 120-07-03	HAC071004
11	Bid Item 1 – cut all 330 ac		
12	Bid Item 2 – 3 ft circle 82 ac		
13	Bid Item 3 – cut all South 66ac		
14	Bid Item 4 – SM07 12 ac		
15	Moon Creek Road Bridge Construction	EA OR120-02-12 DNA8	HAC071005
16	West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction	EA OR12-07-03	HAP072019
17	Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR	EA OR120-04-07	
	Umpqua FY 2007 PCT	CX OR120-07-03	HAP073014
18	Bid Item 1 – 13'x 13' 325 ac		
19	Bid Item 2 – 18'x 18' 279 ac		
20	Dean's Creek Pasture Maintenance	EA OR 125-04- 08	
	Myrtlewood FY 2007 PCT	CX OR120-07-03	HAP073005
21	Bid Item 1 – 13'x 13' 792 ac		
22	Bid Item 2 – 18'x 18' 91 ac		
23	Edson Road Improvement	CX OR 120-07-02	HAP073015
24	Paradise Creek Snag Project	EA OR128-00-18 DNA7	
25	Broken Wagon DMT	EA OR128-03-24	OR120-TS-07-30
26	Scattered Skeeter	EA OR128-03-24	OR120-TS-07-35
27	Halfway Creek	EA OR125-02-06	OR120-TS-07-04
28	Lost Harry CT	EA OR128-03-17	OR120-TS-07-32
29	Jerusalem Creek CT	EA OR125-04-17	OR120-TS-07-02
30	North Soup DM	EA OR120-04-06	OR120-TS-07-03
31	Camas Powerline CT	EA OR128-03-17	OR120-TS-07-33
32	Upper Quarry Creek	EA OR125-02-06	OR120-TS-07-05
	Umpqua FO Fall 07 Manual Maintenance	CX OR 120-07-03	HCD070532
33	Bid Item 3– cut all 131 ac		
34	Bid Item 9– progeny sites 38 ac		
	Umpqua FO Spring 07 Manual Maintenance		
35	Bid Item 1– cut all 57 ac	CX OR 120-07-03	HCD070533
36	Bid Item 2 – cut hardwood 65 ac		
37	Bid Item 3– cut all 154 ac		
38	Bid Item 7– sm07 – 18'x 26 ac		

Projects carried over from previous years:

2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale	OR120 TS06-03
2006-23	Umpqua FO FY2006 PCT	Bid Item 2 – 289 ac
2006-28	Myrtlewood FY 2006 Pruning	Bid Item 1 – 1024 ac
2006-38	McKinley Garage CT	OR120 TS06-07

Table 30 FY 2007 Projects Available and Selected for Monitoring by Selection Factors

Type of Project	Number in Selection Pool	Number Selected in Myrtlewood FO	Number Selected in Umpqua FO	
Advertised Timber Sales	9	2	0	22%
Regeneration Harvest	0	-	-	0%
Thinning/Density Management	9	2	0	22%
Salvage Sales	0	-	-	-
Silvicultural Projects	19	3	2	26%
Road Decommissioning	1	1	0	100%
Culvert Replacement	1	-	-	-
Stream Habitat Improvement	4	0	0	0%
Right-of-Way Projects	0	-	-	
Noxious Weeds	2	0	1	50%
Recreation Projects	0	-	-	
Other	6	0	2	
Within Riparian Reserves ¹	31	5	5	32%
Within Key Watersheds ¹	14	2	2	29%
Within Late-Successional Reserves ¹	18	3	2	28%
Within ACEC	1	0	0	0
Within VRM Class II or III areas	1	0	1	100%
Within Rural Interface Area	0	-	-	-
Involve Burning	2	0	1	50%
Total Available /Selected ²	42/11	19/6	23/5	
	26%	32%	22%	

¹ Projects selected were included in Timber sales, Silvicultural, Right-of-Way, or other projects listed above.

² The number of projects available for selection and selected are not additive, as many occurred within Timber Sales, Silvicultural, Culvert Replacement, Habitat Improvement, Right-of-Way, or Other projects listed above.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The results of our thirteenth year of monitoring evaluation continue to support earlier observations that, overall, the District is doing an excellent job of implementing the Coos Bay District RMP. The District continues to implement a variety of restoration projects, including the West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction. Timber sales are mostly limited to commercial thinning or density management. As several of the monitoring questions relate to regeneration harvest, there was limited opportunity to evaluate their implementation.

Based on review, all the selected projects are largely in conformance with their documentation. Two projects had inconsistencies or omissions in their documentation:

- Survey results for special status species for Scattered Skeeter DM and Camas Powerline CT were not located in the 'official' EA file. However, they were located in backup files and the Decision Documentation did describe the results of survey efforts.

Each project selected for monitoring was implemented in accordance with its contract.

The only recommendation would be that some additional attention be focused on documentation and consistency with the related documents.

Coos Bay District Specific Monitoring Questions

All Land Use Allocations

Monitoring Requirement:

1. At least 20 percent of all management actions will be examined prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion, to determine if: surveys are conducted for species listed in Appendix C and sites of species listed in Appendix C are protected.
2. Are the sites of amphibians, mammals, bryophytes, mollusks, vascular plants, fungi, lichens, and arthropod species listed in Appendix C being surveyed as directed in the SEIS ROD?

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

Projects were reviewed to determine whether surveys for Survey and Manage species applied. The projects either met the exception criteria set forth by the October 11, 2006 District Court injunction or did not contain suitable habitat for S & M species.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. Are high priority sites for species management being identified?

Finding:

The Survey and Manage species which are found within the Coos Bay District do not require the identification of 'high priority' sites.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. Are general regional surveys being conducted to acquire additional information and to determine necessary levels of protection for arthropods and fungi species that were not classed as rare and endemic, bryophytes, and lichens?

Finding:

Coordination of regional surveys is beyond the scope of the Coos Bay District. The District supports a regional database (GeoBob) that provides a ongoing tracking of Survey & Manage and SSS species locations to provide that view. In past years, District staff has participated in gathering data for these efforts. Further information on the regional program can be found at <http://www.blm.gov/or/plans/surveyandmanage/>.

Riparian Reserves

Monitoring Requirement:

1. The files on each year's on-the-ground actions will be checked annually to ensure that watershed analyses were completed prior to project initiation and to ensure the concerns identified in the watershed analysis were addressed in the project's environmental assessment.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

For most projects, the watershed analysis is of an older vintage and concerns specific to the current activity are not often identified. Some watershed analyses are being updated for watersheds concurrent with timber sale activity.

However, the watershed analysis process is of marginal utility as a source of 'new' information. Watershed analysis was intended to form the basis for understanding ecological functions, processes, and their interactions on a watershed scale. These first iteration analyses have been completed for most watersheds (refer to Table 3 of this APS). Watershed analysis was not intended to analyze information at the project scale for a proposed activity; that is the role of NEPA. Analytical questions necessary for the Decision process are being addressed in the accompanying NEPA documentation and, in the case of timber sale projects; the NEPA addresses cumulative effects at an appropriate scale commensurate with the project.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. At least 20 percent of management activities within each resource area will be examined before project initiation and re-examined following project completion to determine whether the width and integrity of the Riparian Reserves were maintained.

Monitoring Performed:

2007-01	Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting & Tubing
2007-05	Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO Noxious Weed Control
2007-06	Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO Tree Planting & Tubing
2007-09	North Fork Chetco Road Improvement & Closure
2007-16	West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction
2007-20	Dean Creek pasture maintenance

Previously selected projects include:

2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-23	Umpqua FO FY2006 PCT
2006-28	Myrtlewood FY 2006 Pruning
2006-38	McKinley Garage CT

Finding:

Homolac DM and McKinley Garage CT timber sales were completed during FY 2007. Management activity within the Riparian Reserves was thinning for the purpose of controlling tree stocking and Reserve widths were not adjusted. To protect bank stability and water quality, 'No harvest' areas were defined in the corresponding NEPA and in the sale contract. These were observed to be implemented.

Silvicultural activities did not modify Riparian Reserve widths and did comply with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserve management.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. The Annual Program Summary will report what silvicultural practices are being applied to meet the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:

2007-01	Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting & Tubing
2007-05	Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO Noxious Weed Control
2007-06	Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO Tree Planting & Tubing
2007-09	North Fork Chetco Road Improvement & Closure
2007-16	West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction
2007-20	Dean Creek pasture maintenance

Previously selected projects include:

2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-23	Umpqua FO FY2006 PCT
2006-28	Myrtlewood FY 2006 Pruning
2006-38	McKinley Garage CT

Finding:

The silvicultural projects are intended to reduce the amount of noxious weeds, promote survival and growth of desirable riparian vegetation. Timber sale projects are intended to provide for growing space for large conifers and enhance understory development. These are consistent with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. At least 20 percent of the activities that are conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves will be reviewed to identify whether the actions were consistent with the SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction. In addition to reporting the results of this monitoring, the Annual Program Summary will also summarize the types of activities that were conducted or authorized within Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:

2007-01	Bid Item 1 of the Myrtlewood FO Tree Planting & Tubing
2007-05	Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO Noxious Weed Control
2007-06	Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO Tree Planting & Tubing
2007-09	North Fork Chetco Road Improvement & Closure
2007-16	West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction
2007-20	Dean Creek pasture maintenance

Previously selected projects include:

2006-08	Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-23	Umpqua FO FY2006 PCT
2006-28	Myrtlewood FY 2006 Pruning
2006-38	McKinley Garage CT

Finding:

Based on the findings to other questions in this monitoring section, it is concluded that activities within the Riparian Reserves were consistent with the RMP management direction.

Of the 42 projects selected for monitoring in FY 2007, listed in Table 30, the types of activities conducted within the Riparian Reserves are:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
silvicultural vegetation management	
pre-commercial	15
commercial thinning	6
riparian conversions	2
noxious weed control	2
in-stream and/or channel restoration	5
bridge replacement	1
road decommissioning/improvement	1
terrestrial habitat improvement	2
sudden oak death treatment	1

Monitoring Requirement:

5. All new structures and improvements within a Riparian Reserve will be monitored during and after construction to ensure that it was constructed to: minimize the diversion of natural hydrologic flow paths, reduce the amount of sediment delivery into the stream, protect fish and wildlife populations, and accommodate the 100-year flood.

Monitoring Performed:

2007-09 North Fork Chetco Road Improvement & Closure
2007-16 West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction

Finding:

In the West Fork Smith project, an existing undersized culvert was replaced with a large culvert and the stream rerouted into its original channel. The new structure will accommodate the specified flow. Only cross drain culverts were installed in the North Fork Chetco project, and the Moon Creek project, which was not selected, replaced a damaged culvert with a bridge.

Monitoring Requirement:

6. A) Are all mining structures, support facilities, and roads located outside the Riparian Reserves?
- B) Are those located within the Riparian Reserves meeting the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?
- C) Are all solid and sanitary waste facilities excluded from Riparian Reserves or located, monitored, and reclaimed in accordance with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - There are no mining structures or support facilities within the District. No Plans of Operations have been filed during fiscal year 2007.

Monitoring Requirement:

7. The Annual Program Summary will examine the status of evaluations of existing recreational facilities inside Riparian Reserves to ensure that Management Direction for Riparian Reserves is met. The Summary will also report on the status of the mitigation measures initiated where the Management Direction cannot be met.

Finding:

No change from the previous years - Existing recreational facilities meet the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

There has been no change in the reporting of this monitoring question since the implementation of the current RMP as it refers to existing facilities; this requirement will not be answered in future Annual Program Summaries. If any new recreational facilities would be constructed, they would comply with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Late-Successional Reserves

Monitoring Requirement:

1. What is the status of the preparation of assessments and fire plans for Late-Successional Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - The Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion LSR Assessments completed in 1997 and the South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR Assessment completed in 1998 address habitat manipulation activities. Prior to completion of these LSR Assessment documents, individual project assessments were prepared and submitted to REO for review.

A Draft fire management plan for the Southwest Oregon which includes the Coos Bay and Medford Districts, as well as the Rogue River- Siskiyou National Forest, was completed in August 2004. The plan addresses fire management strategies within LSRs. This will replace the previous plan completed in 1998.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. What activities were conducted or authorized within Late-Successional Reserves and how were they compatible with the objectives of the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment? Were the activities consistent with SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, RMP management direction, and Regional Ecosystem Office review requirements and the Late-Successional Reserve assessment?

Monitoring Performed:

2007-05	Bid Item 2 of the Umpqua FO Noxious Weed Control
2007-06	Bid Item 1 of the Umpqua FO Tree Planting & Tubing
2007-09	North Fork Chetco Road Improvement & Closure
2007-16	West Fork Smith River Oxbow Pond Reconstruction
2007-26	Scattered Skeeter Timber Sale

Finding:

Review of the above projects indicates that they follow Management Direction for LSRs. The silvicultural activities are discussed in the Late-Successional Reserve Assessment and do not require further REO review. They are designed to accelerate development of late-successional habitat by controlling tree stocking, introduce minor species, create snags, or remove noxious weeds.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. What is the status of development and implementation of plans to eliminate or control non-native species which adversely impact late-successional objectives?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - Control of nonnative species occurring within LSRs is discussed in both the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion and the South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR Assessments. The noxious weed program is concentrating weed control along transportation routes, some of which are within LSRs. The intent is to control the spread of primarily broom species into uninfected areas.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Matrix

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Each year at least 20 percent of regeneration harvest timber sales in each resource area will be selected for examination by pre- and post-harvest (and after site preparation) inventories to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters and distribution within harvest units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be the percent in the upper, middle and lower thirds of the sale units monitored. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those that were marked prior to harvest.

The same timber sales will also be inventoried pre- and post-harvest to determine if SEIS ROD and RMP down log retention direction has been followed.

Monitoring Performed:

There were no designated regeneration timber sales harvested this past fiscal year; Pleasant Yankee was a regeneration sale selected as part of FY 2005 monitoring process, but no action was implemented this year as the sale is currently in litigation.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales will be reviewed annually to determine if ecosystem goals were addressed in the silvicultural prescriptions.

Monitoring Performed:

2007-26	Scattered Skeeter Timber Sale
2007-31	Camas Powerline CT Timber Sale

Finding:

Ecosystem goals are set forth by the Management Direction for each Land Use Allocation, therefore, the creation of ecosystem goals for each sale is redundant. The sales are consistent with the Management Direction for the respective land use allocation. Both are thinning sales designed to control stocking levels to maintain trees growth and vigor. In addition, Scattered Skeeter follows the guidance from the South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR Assessment.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. All proposed regeneration harvest timber sales in watersheds with less than 15 percent late-successional forest remaining will be reviewed prior to sale to ensure that a watershed analysis has been completed.

Finding:

There was no regeneration harvests proposed in watersheds with less than 15 percent late-successional forests. Table 5 of this Annual Program Summary lists watersheds with deferred regeneration harvest.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Air Quality

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Each year at least 20 percent of prescribed burn projects will be randomly selected for monitoring to assess what efforts were made to minimize particulate emissions, and to assess whether the environmental analysis that preceded the decision to burn addressed the questions set forth in the SEIS discussion of Emission Monitoring (pg. 3&4-100).

Monitoring Performed:

2007-20 Dean Creek pasture maintenance

Finding:

The project consists of field burning on a cyclic schedule. Burning of dead grass material and built-up thatch is the most effective method to restore and maintain high quality pasture conditions for grazing.

While the EA does not quantify the amount and types of air pollutants as specified on page 3&4-100, the prescribed burn plan does estimate the tonnage to be consumed. Prescribed burning is regulated by the Oregon Smoke Management Plan, which regulates the amount of particulate put into an airshed based on current and anticipated weather.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. Each year at least 20 percent of the construction activities and commodity hauling activities will be monitored to determine if dust abatement measures were implemented.

Monitoring Performed:

2006-08 Homolac DM Timber Sale
2006-38 McKinley Garage CT

Only the previous year's sales were monitored; no activity occurred on the sales selected from 2007.

Finding:

No construction or timber harvest operations occurred during the fiscal year that required dust abatement measures.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. Are conformity determinations being prepared prior to activities which may: contribute to a new violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, increase the frequency or severity of an existing violation, or delay the timely attainment of a standard?

Finding:

No intrusions occurred into designated areas as a result of prescribed burning activities on the District.

No change from the previous year - All prescribed fire activities were conducted in accordance with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan and Visibility Protection Plan. Prescribed fire activities were down from historical levels and are comparable to FY 2006 levels. Mechanical and alternative treatment methods were used to decrease the amount of acreage requiring prescribed fire. Fuel consumption varies due to factors such as time of year, aspect, fuel type, ignition method, fuel moisture, fuel continuity and treatment method. Most prescribed burning prescriptions target spring-like burning conditions to minimize large fuel, duff and litter consumption, and smoldering is reduced by rapid mop-up.

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Water and Soils

Monitoring Requirement:

Each year at least 20 percent of the timber sales and other relevant actions stratified by management category will be randomly selected for monitoring to determine whether Best Management Practices (BMPs) were implemented as prescribed. The selection of management actions to be monitored will be based on beneficial uses likely to be impacted, and for which BMPs are being prescribed.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

Appropriate BMPs were designed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts to water quality and soils productivity. Periodic review during implementation of 2007 and previous year's projects revealed that BMPs identified in the respective NEPA document were being implemented on the ground.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. Compliance checks will be completed for all agreements entered into with providers of municipal water.

Finding:

The District does not have agreements with the cities of Myrtle Point or Coquille that use water from source water watersheds, involving multiple ownerships including BLM lands.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. What is the status of identification of in-stream flow needs for the maintenance of channel conditions, aquatic habitat, and riparian resources?

Finding:

No in-stream flow needs were identified in FY 2007.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. What watershed restoration projects are being developed and implemented?

Finding:

In FY 2007 the following types (and numbers) of restoration projects in Riparian Reserves were approved using Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 - Title II funds (Table 4 of this Annual Program Summary):

Culvert Replacement Projects -	2
In-stream Wood Placement -	1
Riparian/Channel Restoration -	1
Road Related Restoration -	0
Noxious Weed Control -	2

More detail can be found in the Fish Section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

5. What fuel treatment and fire suppression strategies have been developed to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - Fuel treatment strategies are developed as a part of the interdisciplinary team (IDT) process. No chemical retardant, foam or other additives are to be used on or near surface waters. In accordance with BLM Prescribed Fire Manual 9214, Coos Bay District RMP, the District Fire Management Plan, and the ODF/BLM Protection Agreement, immediate and appropriate suppression action is to be applied on all wildfires.

Monitoring Requirement:

6. What is the status of development of road or transportation management plans to meet Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - The District is continuing to operate under the 1996 Western Oregon Transportation Management Plan and the District Implementation Plan developed in late 1998 and updated in 2002. Both plans have, as one of their two main goals, maintenance programs and operation plans designed to meet Management Direction for Riparian Reserves.

The District has re-issued its Maintenance Operation Plan outlining the prescribed maintenance levels for the transportation network.

Monitoring Requirement:

7. What is the status of preparation of criteria and standards which govern the operation, maintenance, and design for the construction and reconstruction of roads?

Finding:

No change from 2004 - see answer to question 6 above. In addition, design standards comply with the Best Management Practices listed in the Coos Bay RMP.

Monitoring Requirement:

8a. What is the status of the reconstruction of roads and associated drainage features identified in watershed analysis as posing a substantial risk?

8b. What is the status of closure or elimination of roads to further Management Direction for Riparian Reserves and to reduce the overall road mileage within Key Watersheds?

8c. If funding is insufficient to implement road mileage reductions, are construction and authorizations through discretionary permits denied to prevent a net increase in road mileage in Key Watersheds?

Finding:

8a. Roads requiring differed maintenance needs are identified through general condition surveys and timber sale preparation, not through watershed analysis. This maintenance usually revolves around drainage concerns; i.e., ditch cleaning, minor culvert installation, and sometimes water dip/bar construction. These roads do not constitute a 'substantial risk' and maintenance needs are addressed as funding and project opportunities arise.

Two Title II projects were funded this past year in the Edson Butte and North Fork Chetco drainages.

8b. Continuing in FY 2007, emphasis on road closures remains on road density objectives, not necessarily within Key Watersheds. Most closure opportunities are in conjunction with timber sales and most new construction and some older roads not needed for near term management are often decommissioned. One project in 2007 did decommission a few roads in the North Fork Chetco watershed. Forest management actions within Key watersheds continue to meet the no-net gain in road mileage.

8c. No change from the previous year - It is not policy to deny access to lands of private parties. BLM will review any request and fulfill its obligations under the appropriate laws and regulations governing issuance of such permits.

Monitoring Requirement:

9. What is the status of reviews of ongoing research in Key Watersheds to ensure that significant risk to the watershed does not exist?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - There currently no research ongoing within Key Watersheds.

Monitoring Requirement:

10. What is the status of evaluation of recreation, interpretive, and user-enhancement activities/facilities to determine their effects on the watershed? What is the status of eliminating or

relocating these activities/facilities when found to be in conflict with Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - Risk of sediment delivery from roads and other facilities has been evaluated in the watershed analysis process. In some instances, paving of portions of recreation sites or other upgrades were identified. The Department of Environmental Quality performed water quality testing of the lake water at the Loon Lake Recreation Area during the summer months, and results indicate that water quality remains within normal ranges.

Occasional hazard trees have been felled within Riparian Reserves within developed recreation sites for safety reasons, but the species composition and structural diversity of plant communities has been maintained.

Monitoring Requirement:

11. What is the status of cooperation with other agencies in the development of watershed-based Research Management Plans and other cooperative agreements to meet Management Direction for Riparian Reserves?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - fish biologists and other specialists were actively involved with the Coos and Coquille Watershed Associations, the Umpqua Sol & water District, Smith River, Lower Rogue Council, and South Coast Coordinating Watershed Councils. Specialists provided technical support in the form of project recommendations, design and evaluation, basin action planning, monitoring plan development and implementation, database management, and special resources (such as aerial photography). MOUs have been developed between the District and each of the Associations/Councils.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Wildlife Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Each year at least 20 percent of regeneration harvest timber sales in each resource area will be selected for examination by pre- and post-harvest (and after site preparation) inventories to determine snag and green tree numbers, heights, diameters and distribution within harvest units. The measure of distribution of snags and green trees will be the percent in the upper, middle and lower thirds of the sale units monitored. Snags and green trees left following timber harvest activities (including site preparation for reforestation) will be compared to those that were marked prior to harvest.

The same timber sales will also be inventoried pre- and post-harvest to determine if SEIS ROD and RMP down log retention direction has been followed.

Monitoring Performed:

There were no designated regeneration timber sales harvested this past fiscal year; Pleasant Yankee was a regeneration sale selected as part of FY 2005 monitoring process, but no action was implemented this year as the sale is currently in litigation.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. Each year at least 20 percent of BLM actions within each resource area, on lands including or near special habitats, will be examined to determine whether special habitats were protected.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed to assess whether potential impacts to special habitats were being identified. Only one project from the initial project list occurred within a special habitat, the Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR. This ongoing project was monitored last year and determined to be consistent with the relevant and important values of the Hunter Creek ACEC.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. What is the status of designing and implementing wildlife habitat restoration projects?

Finding:

Restoration projects included: maintenance of snowy plover habitat, elk meadow improvement, and snag creation. More detail can be found in the Wildlife Habitat section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. What is the status of designing and constructing wildlife interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities?

Finding:

Wildlife interpretation focused primarily on the snowy plover, bats and career planning. Snowy plover outreach is accomplished on-site and in a coordinated state-wide program. Bat programs are offered at area schools and through volunteer opportunities. Career information is provided each year at "Women in Science". Interpretive hikes and evening programs at recreation sites were used to discuss more general wildlife topics. More detail can be found in the Environmental Education section of this Annual Program Summary.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fish Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

1. The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of watershed analysis to identify at-risk fish species and stocks, their habitat within individual watersheds, and restoration project needs.

Finding:

Within the Coos Bay District, there is one Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESU's) for listed anadromous fish; the Southern Oregon/Northern California coho salmon (listed as threatened). Listed fish, along with candidate species, and a description of the habitat conditions are addressed in project-level NEPA and relevant watershed analysis. Watershed restoration opportunities are identified to benefit the habitat needs of these species.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of the design and implementation of fish habitat restoration and habitat activities.

Finding:

In FY 2007, the following types (and numbers) of restoration projects in Riparian Reserves were approved using Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 - Title II funds (Table 4):

Culvert Replacement Projects -	2
In-stream wood placement -	1
Riparian/Channel Restoration -	1
Road Related Restoration -	0
Noxious Weed Control -	2

Projects approved in previous years and implemented this year included implementation of phase two of both Paradise and South Sisters instream wood placement projects. More detail can be found in the Fish Section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

3a. The Annual Program Summary will report on the status of cooperation with federal, tribal, and state fish management agencies to identify and eliminate impacts associated with poaching, harvest, habitat manipulation, and fish stocking which threaten the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks inhabiting federal lands. The Summary will also identify any management activities or fish interpretive and other user-enhancement facilities which have detrimental effects on native fish stocks.

3b. At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding fish species and habitat and related recommendations and decisions in light of policy and SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects as per Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to fish were being identified.

Finding:

3a. No change from the previous year - BLM continues to work within the 1997 MOU with ODFW, regarding cooperative and comprehensive aquatic habitat inventory, to identify physical conditions threatening the continued existence and distribution of native fish stocks on federally-managed lands. Monitoring did not identify any project which had a detrimental effect on fish stocks.

3b. Streams adjacent to all projects are assessed to determine what species are present. The activity is then assessed to determine what impacts might occur to fish habitat or water quality. Design features are incorporated to eliminate or reduce impacts. Field review of implemented projects indicates that design measures were implemented.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species Habitat

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Each year at least 20 percent of all management actions will be selected for examination prior to project initiation and re-examined following project completion to evaluate documentation regarding special status species and related recommendations and decisions in light of ESA requirements, policy, SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after their completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were monitored to assess whether potential impacts to special status species were being identified.

Finding:

Review of NEPA documentation indicates that both listed and non-listed special status species are being addressed in development of projects. Activities within the habitat of listed species (under the Endangered Species Act) are evaluated and if necessary consultation with the respective regulatory agency under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act occurs.

Assessment of impacts to other (non-listed) special status species follows the guidelines of the Bureau's Special Status Species program. Depending upon the habitat, it is determined what species might occur and in most cases field surveys are conducted if needed to determine presence. The activity is then assessed to determine what potential impacts might occur. Full project implementation or use of mitigation measures are at the discretion of the Field Managers.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. Review implementation schedule and actions taken annually to ascertain if the actions to recover species were carried out as planned.

Finding:

See answer to question 6 below.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. What coordination with other agencies has occurred in the management of special status species?

Finding:

Coordination with FWS and NMFS occurs during Level 1 discussions and consultation for proposed projects for listed species. The RMP provides overall direction for management of northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets.

Management of sensitive species is prioritized through a coordinated process with the Forest Service, FWS and BLM at a state and regional scale. Data from surveys of fisher, bald eagles, snowy plovers, murrelets, peregrine falcons and bats are provided to various partners who monitor these species on a state or regional basis.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. What land acquisitions occurred or are underway to facilitate the management and recovery of special status species?

Finding:

No acquisitions occurred or undertaken in FY 2007.

Monitoring Requirement:

5. What site-specific plans for the recovery of special status species were, or are being, developed?

Finding:

Coos Bay BLM implemented the sixth year of predator control for western snowy plovers; other projects for snowy plover recovery are listed in the Wildlife Section of this Annual Program Summary. The New River ACEC Plan and the North Spit Plan both provide management direction to Coos Bay BLM for management actions to support western snowy plover recovery.

Since 1997, the recovery of Western Lily has been addressed by an off-site population study at New River ACEC through a Challenge Cost Share project with Berry Botanic Garden. The CCS project addresses one of the 1998 recovery plans for the species.

Monitoring Requirement:

6. What is the status of analysis which ascertains species requirements or enhances the recovery or survival of a species?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - The Section 7 consultation streamlining process developed in FY 1996 was used again this year. Coos Bay biologists participate on Level 1 Teams with both USFWS and NMFS. The District Manager represents the District on the Level 2 Team. Approved protocol for marbled murrelets, disturbance buffers for bald eagles, and current guidelines for northern spotted owls were used in preparation of all biological assessments for the consultation process with the USFWS. Yearly monitoring ensures that Terms and Conditions are followed in all project activities. In addition, the District participates on the team implementing the Western Snowy Plover Recovery Plan in Recovery Unit 1. Coos Bay BLM continues to place a high priority on implementing as many of the measures recommended for recovery of Western Snowy Plovers as possible. Challenge Cost Share funds were successfully obtained for much of this work and also for monitoring of a western lily population found on district.

Monitoring Requirement:

7. What is the status of efforts to maintain or restore the community structure, species composition, and ecological processes of special status plant and animal habitat?

Finding:

Dune communities, at New River and North Spit ACECs, are being restored for western snowy plovers and pink sand verbena, yellow sand verbena and other associated species. Additionally, an introduced population of western lily (endangered, Bureau sensitive) at New River along with a naturally occurring population have received vegetation management (pruning of competing vegetation).

The Coos Bay District continues to restore habitat for northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet through density management thinning in LSR. The objective of these sales is to promote late successional habitat characteristics on previously harvested over-stocked stands.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Areas

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Annually, at least 20 percent of the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to special areas will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on ACEC values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of ACEC values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed to assess whether potential impacts to special habitats were being identified. Only one project from the initial project list occurred within a special habitat, the Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR. This ongoing project was monitored last year and determined to be consistent with the relevant and important values of the Hunter Creek ACEC.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. What is the status of the preparation, revision, and implementation of ACEC management plans?

Finding:

No management plans have been prepared or revised during 2007. An update of the North Spit Plan, which includes the North Spit ACEC, was completed in FY 2006. Management plans for other ACECs within the Umpqua Field Office are completed.

The New River ACEC management plan was updated in FY 2004. The North Fork Hunter Creek / Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan was completed in FY 1996 with implementation beginning in FY 1997.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. What environmental education and research initiatives and programs are occurring in the Research Natural Areas and Environmental Education Areas?

Finding:

No new research or initiatives were started in the Cherry Creek RNA or the Powers Environmental Education Area in 2007.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. Are existing BLM actions and BLM authorized actions and uses not consistent with management direction for special areas being eliminated or relocated?

Monitoring Performed:

Only one project from the initial project list occurred within a special habitat, the Manual Fuels Treatment HCHR. This ongoing project was monitored last year and determined to be consistent with the relevant and important values of the Hunter Creek ACEC.

Monitoring Requirement:

5. Are actions being identified which are needed to maintain or restore the important values of the special areas? Are the actions being implemented?

Finding:

A list of actions implemented within ACECs is listed in the Special Areas section of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

6. Are protection buffers being provided for specific rare and locally endemic species and other species in habitats identified in the SEIS ROD?

N/A The 2001 SEIS to Amend the Standards and Guidelines for Survey & Manage either transferred Protection Buffer species into the Survey & Manage program or removed them from because they no longer meet the basic criteria for Survey & Manage.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Cultural Resources Including American Indian Values

Monitoring Requirement:

1. At least 20 percent of the files on each year's timber sales and other relevant actions (e.g., rights-of-way and in-stream structures) will be reviewed annually to evaluate documentation regarding cultural resources and American Indian values and decisions in light of requirements, policy, SEIS ROD Standards and Guidelines, and RMP management direction. If mitigation was required, review will ascertain whether such mitigation was incorporated in the authorization document, and the actions will be reviewed on the ground after completion to ascertain whether the mitigation was carried out as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

Cultural resources were addressed in the documentation for each project reviewed. Clearances for projects are a routine part of the analysis; no sites were identified.

Furthermore, all contacts contain stipulations protecting cultural resources if discovered during implementation.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. What mechanisms have been developed to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - Watershed analysis was the primary mechanism used to describe past landscapes and the role of humans in shaping those landscapes, utilizing old photos, maps, literature, verbal discussion with many people, county records, agency records and tribal input. This question in watershed analysis is no longer being assessed in subsequent iterations.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. What efforts are being made to work with American Indian groups to accomplish cultural resource objectives and achieve goals outlined in existing memoranda of understanding and to develop additional memoranda as needs arise?

Finding:

The District continued to maintain an MOU with two of the tribes whose area of interest extends to Coos Bay BLM lands. The District Native American Coordinator, as well as other staff and management, maintain a working relationship with federally-recognized tribes whose current interests extend to Coos Bay BLM lands.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. What public education and interpretive programs were developed to promote the appreciation of cultural resources?

Finding:

Over 3,000 public tours were presented to over 15,000 visitors at the oldest remaining lighthouse in Oregon. The tour and associated interpretive displays illustrate the life of lighthouse keepers and their families during the time when this was a remote outpost.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Visual Resources

Monitoring Requirement:

Twenty percent of the files for timber sales and other substantial projects in VRM Class II or III areas will be reviewed to ascertain whether relevant design features or mitigating measures were included.

Monitoring Performed:
2007-20 Dean Creek pasture maintenance

Finding:

The Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is within a VRM II and the project is consistent with the Management Direction for Visual Resources.

Conclusion:

Overall, RMP requirements have been met.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Annually, the files on all actions and research proposals within and adjacent to Wild and Scenic River corridors will be reviewed to determine whether the possibility of impacts on the outstandingly remarkable values was considered, and whether any mitigation identified as important for maintenance of the values was required. If mitigation was required, the relevant actions will be reviewed on the ground, after completion, to ascertain whether it was actually implemented.
2. The Annual Program Summary will report progress on preparation and revision of Wild and Scenic River management plans, their conformance with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves, and the degree to which these plans have been implemented.

Monitoring Performed:

All 11 selected projects in Table 29 of this Annual Program Summary were reviewed.

Finding:

No change from the previous year - there are no Designated Wild and Scenic corridors within the Coos Bay District. There are, however, four 'eligible-but not-studied' river segments that could meet a recreational classification. No activities have occurred adjacent to these river segments that would have a negative effect on their identified 'outstandingly remarkable' values.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Rural Interface Areas

Monitoring Requirement:

Each year at least 20 percent of all actions within the identified rural interface areas will be selected for examination to determine if special project design features and mitigation measures were included and implemented as planned.

Monitoring Performed:

No actions occurred within rural interface areas this past fiscal year.

Socioeconomic Conditions

Monitoring Requirement:

1. What strategies and programs have been developed, through coordination with state and local governments, to support local economies and enhance local communities?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - The District has made good use of new procurement authorities to support local businesses. These include:

- Using the "Best Value Procurement" process, award contracts and purchases to local business when it can be demonstrated the local capabilities result in a better product or outcome.
- Awarding contracts between \$2500 and \$25,000 to "small businesses."
- Direct mailing of contract solicitations to local contractors, in addition to the Bureau's eCommerce contract advertising program.
- Using check-writing capabilities to provide prompt payment to business with a minimum of paperwork.
- During FY 2006, the Coos Bay District prepared projects for potential funding under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-determination Act of 2000. Through the local Resource Advisory Committee, almost \$1.4 million in funding was made available for funding of restoration contracts in FY 2006.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. Are RMP implementation strategies being identified that support local economies?

Finding:

Yes, see response to question 1 above. In addition, the District is taking every step to provide a continuous offering of timber sale contracts for public bidding as court decisions allow.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. What is the status of planning and developing amenities (such as recreation and wildlife viewing facilities) that enhance local communities?

Finding:

Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area is a highly popular Watchable Wildlife site (attracting approximately 400,000 visitors annually) situated just outside of Reedsport, OR. Much progress was made this year in addressing some serious management concerns with the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area. Efforts to maintain elk forage included mowing approximately 300 acres, burning about 75 acres, and annual noxious weed removal on 400 acres. These actions will assure that the Dean Creek Elk Viewing area remains as a major tourist attraction in western Douglas County.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Recreation

Monitoring Requirement:

1. What is the status of the development and implementation of recreation plans?

Findings:

A complete list of completed management plans for recreation site and trails is listed below:

Umpqua Field Office

- Wells Creek Guard Station Business Plan, 2006
- Coos Bay Shorelands SRMA - completed 1995, updated in 2006.
- Loon Lake Business Plan – completed 2005.
- Loon Lake SRMA Management Plan - completed 2002.
- Vincent Creek House historical assessment completed FY 2001.
- Smith River Falls & Vincent Creek Campgrounds Site Plans - completed FY 1999.
- Big Tree recreation site - recreation plan completed FY 1999.
- Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area SRMA- completed 1993, amended 1998.
- Blue Ridge multi-use trail plan - completed 1998.
- Park Creek Campground Site Plan - completed 1998.
- Loon Lake SRMA Operations Plan - completed 1997.

Myrtlewood Field Office

- Cape Blanco Business Plan – completed 2005.
- New River ACEC/SRMA Management Plan - completed 1995. Plan Update completed in 2004. Visitor use monitoring plan initiated in FY 2001.
- Sixes River SRMA - Recreation Area Management Plan - completed FY 2000.
- Hunter Creek Bog ACEC Management Plan - completed 1996 (trail planning FY 1999).
- Euphoria Ridge Trail - completed 1999.
- Doerner Fir trail plan & trail head construction - completed FY 1999.
- Cape Blanco Lighthouse National Historic Site - Interim Management Plan completed 1996.

Recreation sites are being managed in accordance with these plans.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Timber Resources

Monitoring Requirement:

1. The Annual Program Summary will report both planned and non-planned volumes sold. The report will also summarize annual and cumulative timber sale volumes, acres to be harvested, and stand ages and types of regeneration harvest for General Forest Management Areas and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks, stratified to identify them individually.

Finding:

Timber sale information is displayed in the Forest Management section and Table B1 of Appendix B of this Annual Program Summary.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. An annual district-wide report will be prepared to determine if the silvicultural and forest health practices identified and used in the calculation of the ASQ were implemented. This report will be summarized in the Annual Program Summary.

Finding:

Silvicultural information is displayed in Table 24 of this Annual Program Summary. Intensive forest practices are dependant upon regeneration harvest; the amount of intensive reforestation practices is commensurate with the acres of regeneration harvest, both of which are below projection.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Special Forest Products

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Is the sustainability and protection of special forest product resources ensured prior to selling special forest products?

Finding:

No change from the previous year – Use of special provisions on permits for special forest products limit the amount of plant material or geographic area to be harvested.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. What is the status of the development and implementation of specific guidelines for the management of individual special forest products?

Finding:

No change from the previous year – The District continues to use the guidelines contained in the *Oregon/Washington Special Forest Products Procedure Handbook*.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Noxious Weeds

Monitoring Requirement:

1. Review the files of at least 20 percent of each year's noxious weed control applications to determine if noxious weed control methods were compatible with the management direction for Riparian Reserves.

Monitoring Performed:

2007-05 Umpqua Noxious Weed Control Bid Item 2 – Blackberry control

Findings:

Review of the NEPA document and the contract indicate that the project is compatible with the Management Direction for Riparian Reserves. The project is intended to reduce the spread of noxious weeds by controlling key species along roads. This approach will also reduce the spread into Riparian Reserves. The contract specified that weeds be hand-pulled adjacent to live streams. Field review of the project revealed that contract specifications were followed.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Fire/Fuels Management

Monitoring Requirement:

1. What is the status of the preparation and implementation of fire management plans for Late Successional Reserves and Adaptive Management Areas?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - The current interagency fire management plan (replaces the Coos Bay District 1998 fire management plan) for Southwest Oregon which includes the Coos Bay and Medford Districts, as well as the Rouge River- Siskiyou National Forest, was signed in August 2004. The plan does address fire management strategies within LSRs.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. Have additional analysis and planning been completed to allow some natural fires to burn under prescribed conditions?

Finding:

No change from the previous year – Both the Oregon Coast Province – Southern Portion (1997) and the South Coast – Northern Klamath (1998) LSR Assessments considered and rejected allowing some natural fires to burn under specified conditions. This was based on the fact that at the government would incur liability should natural fires escape from BLM lands. It is impossible to guarantee containment of natural fires within the boundaries of BLM lands due to the checkerboard ownership pattern.

Monitoring Requirement:

3. Do wildfire suppression plans emphasize maintaining late-successional habitat?

Finding:

No change from the previous year - The fire management plan contained in both the Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion and the South Coast - Northern Klamath LSR Assessments call for full and aggressive suppression of all wildfires as well as the use of prescribed fire to reduce activity and natural fuels buildup and to achieve a desired species mix.

Monitoring Requirement:

4. Are Wildfire Situation Analyses being prepared for wildfires that escape initial attack?

Finding:

Wildfire Situation Analyses are prepared for wildfires fires escaping initial attack. In FY 2007, the Coos Bay District had four human caused fires totaling four acres.

Monitoring Requirement:

5. What is the status of the interdisciplinary team preparation and implementation of fuel hazard reduction plans?

Finding:

Interdisciplinary teams review projects that produce activity fuels, such as timber sales, silvicultural treatments, and restoration efforts to determine if the additional fuels generated create an additional fire hazard and identify mitigation measures.

Conclusion:

RMP requirements have been met.

Port-Orford-Cedar

Monitoring Requirement:

1. The agencies will address current accomplishments including levels of established conservation seedbanks in annual updates for the resistance breeding program.

Finding:

In fiscal year 2007, the Coos Bay District made field collections from 16 Port-Orford-cedar trees over two breeding zones that appear to be resistant to the pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis*. These were tested by the Dorena Genetic Resource Center and Oregon State University. The available resistant seed program is still being developed with Dorena. Most of the collections from all of the breeding zones have been made within the Coos Bay District.

Monitoring Requirement:

2. What are the general activities that have been accomplished for maintaining and reducing the risk of *Phytophthora lateralis* infections?

Finding:

Vehicle washing and occasional roadside sanitation are the primary disease control measures being employed by the Coos Bay District. These measures are included in timber sale and service contracts within the range of Port-Orford-cedar as needed. Additionally, all commercial thinning and density management stand treatments retain, where feasible, Port Orford cedar on the low risk for infection sites; that is, all Port-Orford-cedar that is 50' from roads and streams.

Monitoring Requirements

The Coos Bay District is required to monitor the effectiveness of its programs and services. This monitoring is done through a variety of methods, including self-evaluations, external evaluations, and data analysis.

Findings: The findings of the monitoring process are as follows: The Coos Bay District is generally effective in its programs and services. However, there are some areas that need improvement. For example, the district's financial management system needs to be improved. The district's personnel management system also needs to be improved. The district's information management system also needs to be improved.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are made to improve the Coos Bay District's programs and services:

- 1. Improve the district's financial management system.
- 2. Improve the district's personnel management system.
- 3. Improve the district's information management system.

Appendix A: Self-Evaluation

The Coos Bay District conducted a self-evaluation of its programs and services. The results of the self-evaluation are as follows:

Findings: The findings of the self-evaluation are as follows: The Coos Bay District is generally effective in its programs and services. However, there are some areas that need improvement. For example, the district's financial management system needs to be improved. The district's personnel management system also needs to be improved. The district's information management system also needs to be improved.

Recommendations: The following recommendations are made to improve the Coos Bay District's programs and services:

Portland-Cedar

Monitoring Requirements

The Coos Bay District is required to monitor the effectiveness of its programs and services. This monitoring is done through a variety of methods, including self-evaluations, external evaluations, and data analysis.

Findings: The findings of the monitoring process are as follows: The Coos Bay District is generally effective in its programs and services. However, there are some areas that need improvement. For example, the district's financial management system needs to be improved. The district's personnel management system also needs to be improved. The district's information management system also needs to be improved.

Glossary

Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) - The gross amount of timber volume, including salvage, that may be sold annually from a specified area over a stated period of time in accordance with the management plan. Formerly referred to as "allowable cut."

Anadromous Fish - Fish that are hatched and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, shad are examples.

Archaeological Site - A geographic locale that contains the material remains of prehistoric and/or historic human activity.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - An area of BLM-administered lands where special management attention is needed to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect life and provide safety from natural hazards. (Also see Potential ACEC.)

Best Management Practices (BMP) - Methods, measures, or practices designed to prevent or reduce water pollution. Not limited to structural and nonstructural controls, and procedures for operations and maintenance. Usually, BMPs are applied as a system of practices rather than a single practice.

Biological Diversity - The variety of life and its processes, including a complexity of species, communities, gene pools, and ecological function.

Board Foot (BF) - A unit of solid wood that is one foot square and one inch thick.

Candidate Species - Those plants and animals included in Federal Register "Notices of Review" that are being considered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for listing as threatened or endangered. The category that is of primary concern to BLM is:

Category 1. Taxa for which the USFWS has substantial information on hand to support proposing the species for listing as threatened or endangered. Listing proposals are either being prepared or have been delayed by higher priority listing work.

Commercial Thinning (CT) - The removal of merchantable trees from an even-aged stand to encourage growth of the remaining trees.

Connectivity/Diversity blocks - Connectivity/Diversity blocks are specific lands spaced throughout the Matrix lands, which have similar goals as Matrix but have specific Standards & Guidelines which affect their timber production. They are managed on longer rotations (150 years), retain more green trees following regeneration harvest (12-18) and must maintain 25-30 percent of the block in late successional forest.

Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands - Public lands granted to the Southern Oregon Company and subsequently reconveyed to the United States.

Cubic Foot - A unit of solid wood that is one foot square and one foot thick.

Cumulative Effect - The impact that results from identified actions when they are added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of who undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Density Management (DM or DMT)- Cutting of trees for the primary purpose of widening their spacing so that growth of remaining trees can be accelerated. Density management harvest can also be used to improve forest health, open the forest canopy, or accelerate the attainment of old growth characteristics if maintenance or restoration of biological diversity is the objective.

District Defined Reserves - Areas designated for the protection of specific resources, flora, fauna, and other values. These areas are not included in other land use allocations nor in the calculation of the ASQ.

Endangered Species - Any species defined through the Endangered Species Act as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range and published in the Federal Register.

Environmental Assessment (EA) - A systematic analysis of site-specific BLM activities used to determine whether such activities have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment and whether a formal environmental impact statement is required and also to aid an agency's compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) - A formal document to be filed with the Environmental Protection Agency and that considers significant environmental impacts expected from implementation of a major federal action.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) - All BLM-administered lands outside Special Recreation Management Areas. These areas may include developed and primitive recreation sites with minimal facilities.

General Forest Management Area (GFMA) - Forest land managed on a regeneration harvest cycle of 70-110 years. A biological legacy of six to eight green trees per acre would be retained to assure forest health. Commercial thinning would be applied where practicable and where research indicates there would be gains in timber production.

Green Tree Retention - A stand management practice in which live trees — as well as snags and large down wood — are left as biological legacies within harvest units to provide habitat components over the next management cycle.

Harvested Volume or Harvested Acres - Refers to timber sales where trees are cut and taken to a mill during the fiscal year. Typically, this volume was sold over several years. This is more indicative of actual support for local economies during a given year.

Hazardous Materials - Anything that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) – A group of individuals with varying areas of specialty assembled to solve a problem or a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad enough to adequately analyze the problem and proposed action.

Land Use Allocations (LUA) - Allocations that define allowable uses/activities, restricted uses/activities, and prohibited uses/activities. They may be expressed in terms of area such as acres or miles. Each allocation is associated with a specific management objective.

Late-Successional Forests - Forest seral stages that include mature and old-growth age classes, 80 years and older.

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) - A forest in its mature and/or old-growth stages that has been reserved.

Matrix Lands - Federal land outside of reserves and special management areas that will be available for timber harvest at varying levels.

Noxious Plant/Weed - A plant specified by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

O&C Lands - Public lands granted to the Oregon and California Railroad Company and subsequently revested to the United States, that are managed by the BLM under the authority of the O&C Lands Act.

Offered (sold) Volume or Offered (sold) Acres - Any timber sold during the year by auction or negotiated sales, including modifications to contracts. This is more of a "pulse" check on the district's success in meeting ASQ goals than it is a socioeconomic indicator, since the volume can get to market over a period of several years. It should be noted that for this APS we are considering "offered" the same as "sold". Occasionally sales do not sell. They may be reworked and sold later or dropped from the timber sale program. Those sold later will be picked up in the APS tracking process for the year sold. Those dropped will not be tracked in the APS process.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) - Any motorized track or wheeled vehicle designed for cross country travel over natural terrain. (The term "Off-Highway Vehicle" is used in place of the term "Off-Road Vehicle" to comply with the purposes of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989. The definition for both terms is the same.)

Off-Highway Vehicle Designation

Open: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles may be operated subject to operating regulations and vehicle standards set forth in BLM Manuals 8341 and 8343.

Limited: Designated areas and trails where off-highway vehicles are subject to restrictions limiting the number or types of vehicles, date, and time of use; limited to existing or designated roads and trails.

Closed: Areas and trails where the use of off-highway vehicles is permanently or temporarily prohibited. Emergency use is allowed.

Plantation Maintenance - Actions in an unestablished forest stand to promote the survival of desired crop trees.

Plantation Release - All activities associated with promoting the dominance and/or growth of desired tree species within an established forest stand.

Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)- The practice of removing some of the trees less than merchantable size from a stand so that remaining trees will grow faster.

Prescribed Fire - A fire burning under specified conditions to accomplish certain planned objectives.

"Projected Acres" - are displayed by modeled age class for the decade. These "modeled" age class acres are estimates derived from modeling various silvicultural prescriptions for regeneration, commercial thinning, and density management harvest. Modeled age class acre projections may or may not correspond to "Offered" or "Harvested" age class acres at this point in the decade. Additional age classes are scheduled for regeneration, commercial thinning, or density management harvest at other points in the decade.

Public Domain Lands (PD) - Original holdings of the United States never granted or conveyed to other jurisdictions, or reacquired by exchange for other public domain lands.

Regeneration Harvest (RH) - Timber harvest conducted with the partial objective of opening a forest stand to the point where favored tree species will be re-established.

Regional Ecosystem Office (REO) - The main function of this office is to provide staff work and support to the Regional Interagency Executive Committee so the standards and guidelines in the forest management plan can be successfully implemented.

Research Natural Area (RNA) - An area that contains natural resource values of scientific interest and is managed primarily for research and educational purposes.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - A land use plan prepared by the BLM under current regulations in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Right-of-Way (R/W) - A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of public lands for specified purposes, such as pipelines, roads, telephone lines, electric lines, reservoirs, and the lands covered by such an easement or permit.

Riparian Reserves – Designated riparian areas found outside Late-Successional Reserves.

Rural Interface Areas (RIA) - Areas where BLM-administered lands are adjacent to or intermingled with privately-owned lands zoned for 1- to 20-acre lots, or areas that already have residential development.

Seral Stages - The series of relatively transitory plant communities that develop during ecological succession from bare ground to the climax stage. There are five stages:

Early Seral Stage: The period from disturbance to crown closure of conifer stands usually occurring from 0 to 15 years. Grass, herbs, or brush are plentiful.

Mid Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from crown closure to first merchantability. Usually ages 15 through 40. Due to stand density, the brush, grass, or herbs rapidly decrease in the stand. Hiding cover is usually present.

Late Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from first merchantability to culmination of mean annual increment. Usually ages 40 to 100 years of age. Forest stands are dominated by conifers or hardwoods; canopy closure often approaches 100 percent. During this period, stand diversity is minimal, except that conifer mortality rates and snag formation will be fairly rapid. Big game hiding and thermal cover is present. Forage is minimal except in understocked stands.

Mature Seral Stage: The period in the life of a forest stand from culmination of mean annual increment to an old-growth stage or to 200 years. Conifer and hardwood growth gradually decline, and larger trees increase significantly in size. This is a time of gradually increasing stand diversity. Understory development increases in response to openings in the canopy from disease, insects, and windthrow. Vertical diversity increases. Larger snags are formed. Big game hiding cover, thermal cover, and some forage are present.

Old-Growth: This stage constitutes the potential plant community capable of existing on a site given the frequency of natural disturbance events. For forest communities, this stage exists from approximately age 200 until the time when stand replacement occurs and secondary succession begins again. Depending on fire frequency and intensity, old-growth forests may have different structures, species composition, and age distributions. In forests with longer periods between natural disturbance, the forest structure will be more even-aged at late mature or early old growth stages.

As mortality occurs, stands develop greater structural complexity. Replacement of trees lost to fire, windthrow, or insects results in the creation of a multi-layered canopy. There may be a shift toward more shade-tolerant species. Big game hiding cover, thermal cover, and forage is present.

Silvicultural Prescription - A professional plan for controlling the establishment, composition, constitution, and growth of forests.

Site Preparation - Any action taken in conjunction with a reforestation effort (natural or artificial) to create an environment that is favorable for survival of suitable trees during the first growing season. This environment can be created by altering ground cover, soil, or microsite conditions through using biological, mechanical, or manual clearing, prescribed burns, herbicides, or a combination of methods.

Special Forest Products (SFP) - Firewood, shake bolts, mushrooms, ferns, floral greens, berries, mosses, bark, grasses, and other forest material that could be harvested in accordance with the objectives and guidelines in the proposed resource management plan.

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) - An area where a commitment has been made to provide specific recreation activity and experience opportunities. These areas usually require a high level of recreation investment and/or management. They include recreation sites, but recreation sites alone do not constitute SRMAs.

SEIS Special Attention Species - a term which incorporates the "Survey and Manage" and "Protection Buffer" species from the Northwest Forest Plan. (RMP32).

Special Status Species (SSS) - Plant or animal species falling in any of the following categories:

- Threatened or Endangered Species
- Proposed Threatened or Endangered Species
- Candidate Species
- State Listed Species
- Bureau Sensitive Species
- Bureau Assessment Species
- Bureau Tracking Species
- Species of Concern

Visual Resource Management (VRM) - The inventory and planning actions to identify visual values and establish objectives for managing those values and the management actions to achieve visual management objectives.

Acronyms/Abbreviations

ACEC	-	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
ACS	-	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
APS	-	Annual Program Summary
ASQ	-	Allowable Sale Quantity
BA	-	Biological Assessment
BIA	-	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	-	Bureau of Land Management
BMP	-	Best Management Practice
CBWR	-	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CCF	-	Hundred cubic feet
C/DB	-	Connectivity/Diversity Blocks
CIT	-	Coquille Indian Tribe
COE	-	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CT	-	Commercial Thinning
CWA	-	Clean Water Act
CWD	-	Coarse woody debris
CX	-	Categorical Exclusions
DBH	-	Diameter Breast Height
DEQ	-	Department of Environmental Quality
DM / DMT	-	Density Management
EA	-	Environmental Analysis
EIS	-	Environmental Impact Statement
ERFO	-	Emergency Relief Federally Owned
ERMA	-	Extensive Recreation Management Areas
ESA	-	Endangered Species Act
ESU	-	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FEIS	-	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FONSI	-	Finding of No Significant Impacts
FY	-	Fiscal Year
GFMA	-	General Forest Management Area
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
IDT	-	Interdisciplinary Teams
ISMS	-	Interagency Species Management System
JITW	-	Jobs-in-the-Woods
LSR	-	Late-Successional Reserve
LUA	-	Land Use Allocation
LWD	-	Large woody debris
MBF	-	Thousand board feet
MFO	-	Myrtlewood Field Office
MMBF	-	Million board feet
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
NFP	-	Northwest Forest Plan
NHS	-	National Historic Site
NRDA	-	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OCEAN	-	Oregon Coastal Environment Awareness Network
O&C	-	Oregon and California Revested Lands
ODFW	-	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	-	Oregon Department of Transportation
OHV	-	Off-Highway Vehicle
OSU	-	Oregon State University
PAC(s)	-	Provincial Advisory Committee(s)

PD	-	Public Domain Lands
PIMT	-	Provincial Implementation Monitoring Team
PL	-	Public Law
PNW	-	Pacific Northwest Research Station
POC	-	Port-Orford-Cedar
R&PP	-	Recreation and Public Purpose
REO	-	Regional Ecosystem Office
RH	-	Regeneration Harvest
RIEC	-	Regional Interagency Executive Committee
RMP	-	Resource Management Plan
RMP/ROD	-	The Coos Bay District Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision
ROD	-	Record of Decision
RR	-	Riparian Reserve
R/W	-	Right-of-Way
SEIS	-	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
S&M	-	Survey and Manage
SRMA	-	Special Recreation Management Areas
SSS	-	Special Status Species
SSSP	-	Special Status Species Program
TMO	-	Timber Management Objective(s)
TNC	-	The Nature Conservancy
UFO	-	Umpqua Field Office
USFS	-	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	-	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	-	U.S. Geologic Service
WQMP	-	Water Quality Management Plan

Appendix A

Coos Bay District Watershed Analysis Summary

(Reported acres are for Coos Bay District only. Some analyzes included additional acres on other BLM Districts. ¹⁾

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
FY 94								
Lower Umpqua Frontal	1 st	13,826	26,088	39,914	62	35%		
Middle Fork Coquille	1 st	42,773	101,145	143,918	225	30%		
Total FY 94		56,599	127,233	183,832	287	31%	56,599	18%
FY 95								
Sandy Creek ¹	2 nd	5,943	6,785	12,728	20	47%		
Smith River ²	1 st	2,826	1,853	4,679	7	60%		
Paradise Creek	1 st	6,648	5,590	12,238	19	54%		
Middle Creek	1 st	19,393	13,063	32,456	51	60%		
North Coquille ³	1 st	7,544	20,275	27,819	43	27%		
Fairview ⁴	1 st	6,725	12,533	19,258	30	35%		
Middle Umpqua Frontal ⁵ (Waggoner Ck Drainage)	1 st	1,050	2,335	3,385	5	31%		
Total FY 95 (includes 1 st , 2 nd iteration acres)		49,079	60,099	109,178	171	45%		
FY 95 1 st iteration only		44,186	55,649	99,835	156	44%	100,785	31%
FY 96								
Sandy Remote ⁶	2 nd / 3 rd	10,374	13,620	23,994	37	43%		
Middle Smith River	1 st	22,400	29,909	52,309	82	43%		
Mill Creek	1 st	24,506	60,653	85,159	133	29%		
Oxbow	1 st	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Lower South Fork Coquille	1 st	7,353	48,716	56,069	88	13%		
West Fork Smith River	1 st	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
Tioga Creek ⁷	1 st	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
Total FY 96 (includes 1 st , 2 nd / 3 rd iteration acres)		115,005	184,920	299,925	469	38%		
FY 96 1 st iteration only		104,631	171,300	275,931	431	38%	205,416	64%
FY 97								
Big Creek ⁸	2 nd	10,083	6,586	16,669	26	60%		
Smith River ⁹ (North Smith)	2 nd it. ac.	33,519	35,875	69,394	108	48%		
	1 st it. ac.	3,694	68,210	71,904	112	5%		
Upper Middle Umpqua	1 st	7,235	22,206	29,441	46	25%		
Middle Main Coquille/ No. Fk. Mouth/ Catching Ck.	1 st	5,728	83,858	89,586	140	6%		
North Fork Chetco	1 st	9,263	16,299	25,562	40	36%		
Total FY 97 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		69,522	233,034	302,556	473	23%		
FY 97 1 st iteration acres only		25,920	190,573	216,493	338	12%	231,336	72%
FY 98								
Middle Umpqua Frontal ¹⁰	2 nd	22,634	40,505	63,139	99	36%		

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres: 321,746
Lower Umpqua ¹	1 st	1,548	58,688	60,236	94	3%		
Hunter Creek ²	1 st	3,564	24,609	28,173	44	13%		
Total FY 98 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		27,746	123,802	151,548	237	18%		
FY 98 1 st iteration only acres		5,112	83,297	88,409	138	6%	236,448	73%
FY 99								
South Fork Coos River	2 nd it. ac.	15,788	8,866	24,654	39	64%		
	1 st it. ac.	16,047	117,371	133,418	208	12%		
East Fork Coquille	1 st	45,636	38,369	84,005	131	54%		
Lobster Creek ³	1 st	1,402	42,723	44,125	69	3%		
Total FY 99 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		78,873	207,329	286,202	447	28%		
FY 99 1 st iteration only acres		63,085	198,463	261,548	409	24%	299,533	93%
FY 2000								
South Fork Coos River ⁴	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2000 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
FY 2000 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2001								
North Fork Coquille ⁵	2 nd	36,861	61,606	98,467	154	37%		
South Fork Coos River ⁶	3 rd	31,835	126,237	158,072	247	20%		
Total FY 2001 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		68,696	187,843	256,539	401	27%		
FY 2001 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2002								
Oxbow ⁷	2 nd	23,463	17,956	41,419	65	57%		
Upper Umpqua ⁸	2 nd	6,396	19,511	25,907	40	25%		
Total FY 2002 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		29,859	37,467	67,326	105	44%		
FY 2002 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2003								
Middle Umpqua River ⁹	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2003 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 03 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2004								
add'l chapters for Middle Umpqua River	2 nd	22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
Total FY 2004 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		22,626	40,513	63,139	99	36%		
FY 04 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2005								
Mill Creek-Lower Umpqua River ⁰	2 nd	24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
Total FY 2005 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		24,800	61,100	85,900	134	29%		
FY 05 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%

Name	Iteration	BLM Acres on Coos Bay District	Non-BLM Acres	Total Acres	Square Miles	Percent BLM	BLM acres: Running total of first iteration accomplishment	Percent of Coos Bay District covered by a first iteration WSA based the following total BLM acres:
FY 2006								
no watershed analysis completed								
FY 06 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
FY 2007								
West Fork Smith River	supplement to 1 st ^d	11,121	5,200	16,321	26	68%		
FY 07 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	299,533	93%
Planned FY 2008								
Sixes River	2 nd	2,107	83,726	85,833	134	2.5%		
New River Frontal	1 st	4,354	95,017	99,371	155	4.3%		
Total planned for FY 2008 (1 st plus subsequent iteration acres)		6,461	178,743	185,204	289	4%		
FY 08 1 st iteration only acres		0	0	0	0	0%	303,887	94%

- ¹ Some acre figures in this table are different from those reported in previous years. Large changes are the result of excluding those acres covered by our watershed documents that are outside the Coos Bay District boundary. Small changes are attributable to differences in sort criteria used to obtain these acres using GIS.
- ² Sandy Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.
- ³ Roseburg District BLM prepared the Smith River (covers Coos Bay's Lower Upper Smith Subwatershed) watershed analysis document. Only those acres on Coos Bay District are reported in this table.
- ⁴ The hydrologic unit used in this document was based on the superceded analytical watershed GIS theme. Hudson Drainage was moved from the North Coquille Subwatershed to the Fairview Subwatershed when we corrected the subwatershed boundaries.
- ⁵ See footnote 4
- ⁶ Roseburg District BLM prepared this document
- ⁷ The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis covers the Sandy Creek and Remote Subwatersheds. They are both parts of the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed, which was analyzed at the watershed scale in a FY 1994 document. The Sandy Remote Watershed Analysis is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.
- ⁸ Replaced by the FY 2000 version of the South Fork Coos Watershed Analysis.
- ⁹ Big Creek Subwatershed is in the Middle Fork Coquille Watershed and is a more specific analysis at the subwatershed scale.
- ¹⁰ The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the North Smith Watershed Analysis document. The document was prepared at the watershed scale and encompasses some areas previously covered by the Coos Bay District at the subwatershed scale. Only acres within the Coos Bay District boundaries are shown in the table.
- ¹¹ This 2nd iteration document addresses management activities and the attainment of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives in the Middle Umpqua Frontal Watershed. The 1st iteration documents covering this assessment are the 1994 Lower Umpqua Frontal, the 1995 Paradise Creek, and the western part of the 1997 Upper Middle Umpqua watershed analyses.
- ¹² The Siuslaw National Forest prepared the Lower Umpqua Watershed Analysis (Lower Umpqua Frontal) with in put from the Coos Bay BLM office.
- ¹³ The Siskiyou National Forest contracted with Engineering Science and Technology to prepare the Hunter Creek Watershed Analysis. Coos Bay BLM Office input and information used to prepare the document.
- ¹⁴ The Siskiyou National Forest will do this analysis with BLM in put.
- ¹⁵ Listed as version 1.2. Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek and the FY 1999 South Fork Coos River documents
- ¹⁶ Replaces the FY 1994 Middle Creek, North Coquille, and Fairview documents. Also replaces the North Fork Mouth Subwatershed portion of the FY 1997 Middle Main Coquille/ North Fork Mouth/ Catching Creek document
- ¹⁷ Replaces the FY 1996 Tioga Creek, and the FY 1999 and FY 2000 South Fork Coos River documents
- ¹⁸ Replaces the FY 1996 Oxbow document.
- ¹⁹ The Roseburg District BLM will do this analysis with Coos Bay District input
- ²⁰ Replaces the FY 1994 Lower Umpqua Frontal (Middle Umpqua Frontal), FY 1995 Paradise Creek, and a portion of the FY 1997 Upper Middle Umpqua documents.
- ²¹ Replaces the FY 1996 Mill Creek document.

Appendix B

Comparison Between ROD Projections and Actual Harvest

Table B-1 displays the anticipated acres and volume to be harvested from the Matrix LUA by age class, either by regeneration harvest and/or commercial thinning and selective cut/salvage for the second decade, as well as the accomplishments for FY 2007. Only conifer volume harvested from the Matrix counts toward the ASQ volume projection. It was recognized that density management treatments within the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) would occur to provide habitat conditions for late-successional species, or to develop desired structural components meeting the Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives. It was estimated that approximately 5 MMBF could be harvested from these LUAs annually. Volume harvested from the RR or LSR LUAs does not contribute to the ASQ.

It should be noted that this table only includes conifer volume (not hardwood volume) and does not include acres or volume from road construction. It does include acres associated with hardwood conversion (regeneration harvest in all LUAs). Some pockets of conifer may have been within the hardwood conversion acreage. These pockets may have been thinned which shows up with the conifer volume reported. In cases where there was only hardwood volume, only acreage would be reported. Regeneration harvest acres and volumes for GFMA or C/DB shown in age classes less than 60 years of age are hardwood conversions or some salvage units. Regeneration harvest acres and volumes in the LSR or RR are hardwood conversions.

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Projections and Annual Accomplishments (Acres and MMBF by Age Class)

Age Class	LUA	ROD 2 nd Decadal Projection			Accomplishment FY 2007			Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014		
		Regeneration Harvest	Thinning	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Regeneration Harvest	Thinning/Selective Cut	Volume ¹
20-29	GFMA ²	0	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
							RR ³	0	0	0
							LSR ³	0	0	0.353
Sub-total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.353
30-39	GFMA ²	0	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0.497
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
							RR ³	0	0	0.374
							LSR ³	11	111	5.479
Sub-total		0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	6.350
40-49	GFMA ²	0	0	0	600	5.0	GFMA	14	0.175	13.571
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
							RR ³	13	0.048	6.200
							LSR ³	291	0.568	10.127
Sub-total		0	0	0	600	5.0	0	318	0.791	29.898
50-59	GFMA ²	0	0	0	500	6.0	GFMA	78	0.837	16.703
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
							RR ³	45	0.113	11.268
							LSR ³	60	0	20.544
Sub-total		0	0	0	500	6.0	0	183	0.950	48.515
60-79	GFMA ²	3,200	122.0	0	0	0	GFMA	142	4.450	8.245
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0
							RR ³	5	0.002	4.272
							LSR ³	42	0	4.672
Sub-total		3,200	122.0	0	0	0	0	189	4.452	17.189

Table B-1. ROD Harvest Projections and Annual Accomplishments (Continued)

ROD 2 nd Decadal Projection						Accomplishment FY 2007						Accomplishments FY 05 to FY 2014							
Age Class	LUA	Regeneration Harvest			Thinning			Regeneration Harvest			Thinning/Selective Cut			Regeneration Harvest			Thinning/Selective Cut		
		Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	Acres	Volume ¹	Acres	Volume ¹	LUA	
80-99	GFMA ²	700	20.0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							LSR ³	0	0	0	21	0.277	LSR ³	0	0	21	0.277	0.277	
	Sub-total	700	20.0	0	0	0		0	0	0	21	0.277		0	0	21	0.277	0.277	
100-199	GFMA ²	3,100	147.0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	8	0.411	0	0	0	0	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	3	0.073	0	0	0	0	
							RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							LSR ³	0	0	0	13	0.172	LSR ³	0	0	13	0.172	0.172	
	Sub-total	3,100	147.0	0	0	0		0	0	0	13	0.172		11	0.484	13	0.172	0.172	
200 +	GFMA ²	600	21.0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	GFMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							RR ³	0	0	0	0	RR ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	
							LSR ³	0	0	0	0	LSR ³	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total	600	21.0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	GFMA ²	7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0	GFMA	50	0.001	908	14.021	GFMA	242	5.872	2,352	39.016				
	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	0	0	0	0	C/DB	3	0.073	0	0				
							RR ³	0	576	8.232	RR ³	63	0.163	1,434	22.114				
							LSR ³	0.436	1,138	18.024	LSR ³	416	0.568	2,951	41.624				
ASQ Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		50	0.001	908	14.021		245	5.946	2,352	39.016				
Non ASQ Totals		0	0	0	0		296	0.436	1,714	26.256		479	0.731	4,385	63.738				
Grand Totals		7,600	310.0	1,100	11.0		346	0.437	2,622	40.277		724	6.677	6,737	102.754				

¹ Only coniferous volume from the Matrix contributes to the ASQ. Includes only sold advertised sales. Does not include hardwood or miscellaneous volume harvested.

ROD commitment is for the Matrix only; Matrix includes both the General Forest Management Area (GFMA) and Connectivity/Diversity Blocks (C/DB).

No ROD commitment for the Riparian Reserves (RR) or Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) – Opportunity to treat where treatments meet the Objectives for these LUAs.

Appendix B-2: Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) Reconciliation

Evaluation Period: FY05-14		Coos Bay District South Coast – Curry SYU					
		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 05 thru 14	
		CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF	CCF	MBF
ASQ Volume **1	Advertised & Sold	37,505	21,328	27,091	14,831	83,796	47,521
	Negotiated	237	133	0	0	954	611
	Modification	2,366	1,319	3,442	2,025	6,168	3,549
	5450-5 (Short form)	18	10	11	7	88	49
	Totals:	40,126	22,790	30,544	16,863	91,006	51,730
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	3,651	2,115	946	564	8,109	5,028
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	1,501	836	1,514	865	6,606	3,699
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	34,814	19,546	21,871	12,161	70,935	40,220
Planned Total ASQ for FY 2005 thru FY 2014						450,000³	270,000⁴
Planned ASQ for Key Watersheds for FY 2005 thru FY 2014						40,000³	24,000⁴
Non - ASQ Volume	Advertised & Sold	34,395	19,004	60,991	33,165	143,180	77,895
	Negotiated	179	106	455	262	741	424
	Modification	2,734	1,552	5,528	3,237	11,829	6,907
	5450-5 (Short form)	115	62	62	45	248	139
	Totals:	37,423	20,724	67,048	36,709	155,998	85,365
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	10,088	5,548	2,333	1,318	19,513	10,881
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	9,125	5,152	19,409	10,936	54,667	30,370
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	26,828	14,737	18,455	10,281	60,589	33,331
All Volume (ASQ + Non – ASQ)	Advertised & Sold	71,900	40,332	88,082	47,996	226,976	125,416
	Negotiated	416	239	455	262	1,695	1,035
	Modification	5,100	2,871	8,970	5,262	17,997	10,456
	5450-5 (Short form)	133	72	85	52	336	188
	Grand Totals:	77,549	43,514	97,592	53,572	247,004	137,095
Autonomous Program Summaries **2	Key Watershed	13,739	7,663	3,279	1,882	27,622	15,909
	5900 (Salvage/Forest Health)	10,626	5,988	20,923	11,801	61,273	34,069
	5810 (Timber Pipeline)	61,642	34,283	40,326	22,442	131,524	73,551

**1 Volume from the Harvest Land Base that "counts" (is chargeable) towards Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) accomplishments.

**2 Autonomous Program Summaries figures are for information purposes and are included in the ASQ and/or Non-ASQ figure respectively.

³ CCF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (45,000 CCF X 10 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (4,000 CCF X 10 yrs)

⁴ MBF Volume for the period calculated as follows: Planned Total ASQ = (27,000 MBF X 10 yrs)
Key Watershed ASQ = (2,400 MBF X 10 yrs)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Coos Bay District Office
1300 Airport Lane
North Bend, Oregon 97459

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PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

PRIORITY MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
Bureau of Land Management
Permit No. G-76



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